THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

The Latest News by Steamer.

GARIBALDI IN FLORENCE.

The General on His Way to the Field—His Speech in the Italian Capital—The Revolutionary Manifestoes—Roman Address to the Pope.

FLORENCE, Oct. 23.—In accordance with an invitation placarded about the streets, some two hundred or three hundred persons assembled yesterday, at 11 A. M., upon the Piazza della Signoria for a manifestation. Although it was raining heavily the numbers present were soon swelled by many inquisitive people. Cries of "*Viva Roma Capitale!*" "Garibaldi *alla Capitole!*" were frequently uttered; and the meeting at last resolved itself into a procession, marching with a flag to the Ministry of the Interior.

Here a deputation, with an address demanding Rome for the Italian capital, waited upon Signor Ratazzi. The Minister replied that the sentiments of the Government would be found in the official gazette, with which answer his visitors did not seem particularly pleased.

Rejoined by the deputation, the procession marched on to a house in the Piazza Santa Maria Novella Nuova, when a halt was called, and loud shouts of "Viva Garibaldi" testified to a knowledge of at least some of the party that the General was to be found within. Garibaldi, in fact, presently came out upon the balcony and made the following speech:—

Italians:—You see me once more among you. I am about to unite all my efforts with yours to crown finally the work of our country's redemption, and to prove to the world that we have no need of foreign tutelage. With the fraternal aid of the army the people will soon enter into possession of that Roman land which has only been too long sullied by the foreigner. As for me, I guarantee to you that I shall do my duty unto death. I close by reminding you that your brothers are at this moment fighting in Rome against the *sbirri* of the Pope. Do not forget them.

Brave people I salute you!

Very shortly afterwards the General left for Foligno by a special train. It is rumored, but the statement must be received with caution, that during his stay in Florence Garibaldi had an interview with the President of the Council, some say even with the King. It is added that his object in going to the frontier is to persuade the volunteers to return home. If so, it is at any rate strongly at variance with his speeches and proclamations. Immediately after the General's departure two placards were put in circulation; one signed by Garibaldi, the other by the Central Aid Committee.

The following is Garibaldi's manifesto:—

ITALIANS:—Our brothers are raising barricades at Rome, and since last night they have been fighting against the *sbirri* of the Papal tyranny. Italy hopes from us that each man will do his duty.

GARIBALDI.

The Central Aid Committee's proclamation says:—

ITALIANS:—Rome has revolted. Our brothers are fighting to restore to Italy the capital which reactionary conspiracy disputes with her. Shall we abandon her? No! despite the threatening bravado of foreign Governments, who insult our brave army by imposing upon the country the cowardly retreat of its flight. Do not hesitate. The hour awaited for ages has struck. To Rome! to Rome! Let this be our only cry and object.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The *Riforma* publishes the following as the text of the

ADDRESS OF TWELVE THOUSAND ROMAN CITIZENS

to the Senate of Rome, the authenticity of which has been denied:—

To his Excellency Marquis Cavalette, Senator of Rome:—Your Excellency—The situat on of the country has become so serious that it no longer offers guarantees to any one. Imprisonments and domiciliary visits continue; the threat of a state of siege, the preparations of the military force, in place of calming only increase the irritation of a people already tried by so many hardships. The numerous insurrectionary proclamations published within the last few days, and above all that of the 16th instant, cause every one to foresee imminent revolt.

The undersigned citizens, exceeding twelve thousand in number, ardently desirous of preserving Rome from great calamities, address themselves in full confidence to your Excellency, in order that rendering yourself the interpreter of the wishes of the population to his Holiness, you may implore an efficacious remedy, which henceforth could only be found in an intervention by the regular troops of the kingdom of Italy.

Your Excellency, the citizens of Rome, of whom you are the legitimate representative towards the Holy Father, feel certain that you will be willing to interpose in the universal interests of the country, which never has failed and never will fail, in respect towards the common Father of the faithful, whose authority will be weakened bloodshed, from which the Church recoils.

Your Excellency, the times are serious and some instant arrangement is indispensably necessary. Every delay would be fatal to us all.

The signatures follow.

The *Riforma* also appends a letter, in which it states that Signor Girand, *locum tenens* of the office of Senator in the absence of Marquis Cavalette, accompanied the above address in transmitting it to the Pontiff. It says:—

MOST HOLY FATHER—An address has been received by the Roman magistrates, stated to be furnished with twelve thousand signatures. Allusion is made therein to the very serious position of Rome and arrangements or measures are asked for. In the absence of the Senator the magistracy consider it its duty to lay this address at your Holiness' feet, while perfectly ready to co-operate in carrying out the resolutions of its sovereign. F. GIRAND,

Councillor temporarily fulfilling the duties of the Senator.

ITALY ON FRENCH INTERVENTION.

FLORENCE, Oct. 22.—Great excitement continues to prevail in this capital with regard to the threat of French intervention and the ministerial crisis.

About 3 P. M. yesterday the following manifesto was posted about Florence:—

ITALIANS:—Italy is about to suffer vast disgrace. Delivered from Austria, another nation threatens to invade the peninsula. It contests all our rights. Italians, be on your guard. The Government forgets its duty. It is necessary that the country should protect itself with the aid of its brave army. *Viva l'Italia*, with Rome as her capital.

THE ITALIAN PATRIOTS.

This morning the following proclamation was universally circulated:—

DELIVER ITALY OR DIE! OCTOBER 21, 1867.

Behold me once more amongst you, brave supports of Italian honor, amongst you to accomplish my duty, to aid you in the most holy and most glorious enterprise of our resurrection.

Italy is persuaded that she cannot live without her head, her heart, her Rome, which a few servile men, insulting the national dignity and right, desire to sacrifice to the caprices of a despicable tyrant.

Forward, then, and with constancy above all. I do not ask of you courage and valor, for I know you: I only beg you to be constant. The Americans persevered fourteen years in the glorious struggle which has made them the most powerful and freest nation in the world.

For us, with concord, a few months will suffice to cleanse Italy from the shame that stains her, whether the tyranny seated at the Vatican and those who support it desire our success or not. G. GARIBALDI.

The Florence Central Aid Committee has just published the following bulletin:—

The arrival of General Garibaldi upon the continent has changed the plans already in course of execution both in the city of Rome and in the movements of the insurgent bands. This halt is only momentary. It tends to render more certain the success of a task for which the country is so generously impassioned. We are consequently assured that before long will be seen the results of a situation which, with regard to popular action at Rome, need cast no inquietude into the Italian mind. Let not the nation be discouraged. Garibaldi is with you! THE COMMITTEE.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

MM. Pereire on Their Retirement from the Credit Mobilier.

The MM. Pereire have sent the following communication to the Paris journals:—

PARIS, Oct. 22, 1867.—We owe it to our shareholders and to ourselves to put an end to the rumors, accredited by malevolence, respecting the motives of our retirement from the board of directors of the Credit Mobilier and the Immobiliere Companies, by stating that it was on our part only an act of devotedness to the interests of those companies. We desired, by withdrawing, to put an end to regretable differences, and to facilitate the realization of the necessary resources for the accomplishment of the works undertaken.

How painful soever to us a retirement must be in a period of difficulty, we did not hesitate to accomplish that sacrifice; we have even done more, as in withdrawing we gave, in a considerable proportion, our personal guarantee, in order to resist negotiations in which we were no longer to take part. But, apart as well as connected with, outside as well as within the board of directors of those companies, we shall not be less anxious than during the past respecting the interests of a management which we shared in for so long a period with the most absolute zeal.

As to the silence which we have thought it our duty to maintain in presence of the unjustifiable attacks of which we have been the object, it is explained by the very nature of these attacks, by the motive which dictated them, and by the object which they were avowed to have in view: but chiefly it is explained by our firm conviction that an accurate appreciation of the facts and the circumstances will not fail speedily to condemn our assailants.

EMILE PEREIRE.
ISAAC PEREIRE.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Militia and Regular Forces in Washington—The President's Intention of Increasing the Garrison—General Sherman to Take Command.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—There seems to be some misapprehensions as to the law in reference to the colored military organizations in this city, and throughout the South. The fact is they are all without warrant of law. A very old act of Congress, passed late in the last century, provides that all military volunteer organizations in the District of Columbia shall be under the control of the President, who is authorized to commission the officers, and who is, in fact, clothed with the same power as Governors of States have over local militia forces. It appears that the volunteer organizations, white and black, in this city have been organized contrary to this law. Their officers have not been commissioned by the President, and they are responsible to no one. They have chosen their own officers, hold drills at stated periods, and make public parades, often keeping up their displays until long after midnight. The President regards these volunteer companies as dangerous in their character unless they are made responsible in some way to the Government, and therefore thinks that they ought to be suppressed. His order is directed against both whites and blacks, without distinction. He has also ordered an increase in the regular forces garrisoning the various points in the District of Columbia and the Department of Washington. This department, as at present organized, embraces Maryland, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and three counties in Virginia. It is under the command of General Emory. In answer to the inquiries from the President, it seems that in this extensive department General Emory states that he has only nineteen hundred men under his command, but thirteen hundred and ninety-three of whom are effective. This small force is regarded as inadequate even for the protection of the public property about Washington. The President will see that a much larger force is gathered about here, so that in case of any troubles, either growing out of Congressional usurpations or negro disaffection, prompt and effective remedies may be applied. President Johnson is by no means certain that the radicals will be frightened from their revolutionary schemes by the result of the recent elections. He thinks they may even still attempt to carry their programme of depositon and impeachment, and believes it best to be prepared for the worst. He looks upon extreme radicals as uneasy spirits, that will not rest and cannot rest until they are utterly annihilated. Should they persist in attempting to carry out their impeachment plot, they will probably fall into a trap they little dream of. It seems to be pretty well ascertained that General Sherman will assume command of the Department of Washington on his return to this city, which will take place on the 17th instant.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PUGILISM EXTRAORDINARY.

A Challenge to the World.

We find the following extraordinary challenge, from an extraordinary fellow, in the Kanawha (Tenn.) *Free Press:*—

BLOUNT COUNTY, Tenn., Oct. 30, 1867.—Editor Knoxville *Free Press*—Sir:—I see that Mike McCoole, the pugilist, challenges any man in America to fight, but more especially Joe Coburn, for $10,000 or less. Now, not wishing to boast, or anything of the sort, I just wish to inform Mike that if he will double the bet to $20,000, I will meet him, and will lick him with my left hand tied benind me. Or, if he will raise the bet to $50,000, I will fight him and Joe Coburn both, but must have both hands loose. I have not so much money myself, but I have a friend in New York who will go a cool million on me. I will make this proposition to Mike. If he can induce Joe Coburn to go into the game with him, I will go $10,000 that I can lick them both before the twelfth round is fought. Or, will bet $500 that on the first round neither of them touch my head or body—both coming at me at one and the same time; $500 that, on the second round, I floor McCoole without inflicting any serious injury; $500 that on the third round I blind Coburn in the left eye; $500 that on the fourth round I close the right eye of McCoole, and $750 that on the fifth round I so injure both of my antagonists that they will not be able to come again until I shall have ample time to take some stimulants—say a quart of Bourbon. After this I will floor them alternately until the ninth round, when I will throw McCool over my head, and outside the ring. And on the tenth round, I will go $10,000 that I so punish Coburn that he will not be able to come to time again. And $20,000 on the eleventh round, if McCoole is so bloodthirsty as to come again, I will sever his head from the remainder of his filthy body. In five days after this fight, (if it should be taken up) I propose to fight any man in America or Europe, for the sum of $50,000. I will have a friend present who will be ready to take all bets to the amount of a couple of millions. Any person wishing to correspond with me on the subject of fighting can address me at Maryville, Tenn., post-office box 20. I propose to give pugilistic lessons at my private residence in this county.

Yours, most abominably,
JOHNNY GLADDEN,
Pugilist Extraordinary.

Letter from Mr. David A. Wells.

From the Pall-Mall Gazette, Oct. 25.

The following letter from Hon. David A. Wells, Commissioner of Revenue from the United States, to an English holder of 5-20 bonds, is of considerable importance at the present moment, when repudiation doctrines with respect to these bonds are being mooted by General Butler and others, for electioneering purposes:—

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of September 4, which has been forwarded to me from London. It would have given me pleasure to have afforded you an interview, but I sailed from Liverpool on the day your letter was dated. As regards the question you put to me, whether the principal as well as the interest of the Five-twenty bonds will be paid in gold, I would say that I have no doubt whatever that all such payments will be made in gold. If the law does not beyond a doubt express this fact, you must remember that there is no such expression in the British Consols or in the French Rentes, and it would be absurd to suppose that a great nation like the United States is going to conduct itself in regard to the principal and interest of its debt other than in accordance with the recognized laws of commerce and morality.

I am, sir, yours most respectfully,
DAVID A. WELLS,
United States Commissioner of Revenue.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Case of Kidnapping—New City Council, etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—The Philadelphia negroes who were brought on here a few days ago by certain agents, and fraudulently shipped for the Nevassa Islands to dig guano instead of to dredge oysters in the Chesapeake Bay, are now being seen to by General Gregory, of the Freedmen's Bureau. Their cases are now before Judge Bond, on the plea of fraud and deception.

The new City Council met yesterday—"all Democratic." They rejected a proposition to open the proceedings with prayer, one member asserting it was preachers who were responsible for the late Rebellion, and all the difficulties now dis urbing the country. Mayor Banks sent in a brief message asking an investigation into certain supposed fraudulent acts of the Chapman administration.

NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE.

MEXICO.

Santa Anna Rusticating—Juarez Successful—Mexican Loan in the United States—The Troops Unpaid—Naval.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—General Santa Anna is here, engaged in buying a farm. The steamer Georgia, from Vera Cruz on the 31st of October, has arrived. She brings news from the Mexican capital to October 29. President Juarez has been triumphantly re-elected.

A commissioner has come to negotiate a loan of $12 000,000 at Washington.

Government has left the troops unpaid, and has used four hundred thousand dollars for other purposes. The United States steamer Yantic is still outside Tampico bar. A conducta of six hundred thousand dollars in specie had arrived at Vera Cruz. The steamer Wilmington, Captain Cole, sailed for Sisal and Vera Cruz on the 5th inst.

HAYTI.

Riotous Scenes in Port-au-Prince—The House of Assembly Mobbed—Salnave's Manœuvres.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—At Port-au-Prince, on the night of the 12th of October, the Assembly demanded of the Ministry that Leon Montes should be liberated, maintaining that he was unconstitutionally kept in shackles at Cape Haytien.

A mob of six thousand armed men and women surrounded the House of Assembly, who, however, managed to make good their escape. The mob kept firing on the palace, cheering all the while for Salnave, at whose instigation they threatened to sack the city.

Salnave is taking every measure to secure himself in the permanent occupancy of the Presidential chair.

One Hundred French Danseuses at a Funeral.

Paris Correspondence of the Boston Gazette.

Dr. Veron's funeral, which I attended yesterday, was particularly interesting. One saw at it a collection of faces marked with wonderful individuality. They were the amusers of the world. Literary men, composers, musicians, artists, singers, *danseuses*, actors, actresses. It was a motley and yet generic group. Art embraces strange species, widely different, and nevertheless nearly alike. I never saw so many worn faces together. These people live in the very hottest centre of this great furnace. Their every-day life is the existence which Turk, Egyptian, Russian, and Brazilian dream of as the acme of human happiness. They are worn by late hours, struggles, and pleasures. There was not a face which you would not have called old. All of these men lead a solitary life, the best part of the day brooding over their tasks. That attrition of the court or society or market which is constantly polishing men to the same form as the waves of ocean round stones to the same globular contour, never touches them. Moreover, the habitual current of their thoughts does not flow in the ordinary channel. Moneygetting is a secondary consideration with them, and is rather a counter than sterling in their eyes.

Their minds are intent on the beautiful. Their nerves are constantly strained to the utmost tension, as you may see from their glittering eyes. They are of "imagination all compact," and see life through a kaleidescope which endows the glass beads and colored pebbles of other men with the attributes of precious stones. They live in an enchanted world—the artist's world. Among them are old and young fairies, *danseuses* and their mothers. I never until yesterday thoroughly understood the full signification of the legend Gavarni wrote under a drawing, in which he represented a decayed, decrepit woman of pleasure returning thanks to some charitable gentleman for generous alms:—"May God shield your sons from my daughters!" I shuddered as I looked on mothers and daughters. The former, with that effrontery and servility, impertinence and flattery, which time brands on aged vice, were evidently insensible to everything but money, fine clothes, and good living. Honor, duty, sentiment, charity, religion, were ideas which could not possibly enter their minds. The suicide of men, the dishonor of families, the distress of sisters, wives, mothers, could not touch them, nor make them less covetous, less fond of dress, less greedy of strawberries in December and iced champagne all the time. Perfidy, cynicism, and misanthropy were seared in every feature on their face. The fingers were knotty, merciless, hooked as a hawk's claws. Their eyes were lifeless, worn out, expressionless in socon didalent. I'll not be sworn their feet weren't cloven. These old fairies' daughters were all that is delightful in women. A deadened brown complexion promising ardent passion, blue-black hair in profusion, large, lustrous, bewitching chesnut eyes, shaded by long lashes and thick brows, the lower lid darkened by amorous clouds, coral lips, perfect teeth, a full bust, and such feline, nimble, wavy grace as brought a paroxysm on the senses their beauty had maddened. You were conscious you could deny them nothing, were they but generous. You could see they were such adepts in pleasure (no barrier restrained them in any direction) they could introduce you to undreamt-of delights. Their profession was to intoxicate men till men became the fascinated, docile prey of themselves and their mothers. I never before so clearly surveyed this abyss of Paris as I did yesterday. There were one hundred *danseuses* and their mothers before me. I could examine them at my leisure. By contrast I could more clearly discover their characteristics. "God shield your sons from my daughters!"

Thomas Hood's Tribute to Literature.

My own obligations to literature are a debt so immense as not to be canceled, like that of nature, by death itself. Adrift early in life upon the great waters—as pilotless as Wordsworth's blind boy in the turtle-shell—if I did not come to shipwreck, it was that, in default of paternal or fraternal guidance, I was rescued, like the ancient mariner, by guardian spirits, "each one a lovely light," who stood as beacons to my course. Infirm health and a natural love of reading happily threw me, instead of worse society, into the company of poets, philosophers, and sages—to me good angels and ministers of grace. From these silent instructors—who often do more than fathers, and always more than godfathers, for our temporal and spiritual interests—from these mild monitors, I learned something of the divine, and more of the human religion. They were my interpreters in the House Beautiful of God, and my guides among the Delectable Mountains of Nature. They reformed my prejudices, chastened my passions, tempered my heart, purified my tastes, elevated my mind, and directed my aspirations. I was lost in a chaos of undigested problems, false theories, crude fancies, obscure impulses, and bewildering doubts—when these bright intelligences called my mental world out of darkness like a new creation, and gave it "two great lights," Hope and Memory—the past for a moon, and the future for a sun.

SECOND EDITION

THE SUNDAY CAR QUESTION.

Opinions of Chief Justice Woodward and Justice Thompson.

The Statute of 1794 the Only Refuge for the Petitioners.

Sunday Cars Necessary and Running all Over the State.

No Difference Between Steam Trains and Horse Cars.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle of Last Evening.

In the Supreme Court this morning Judge Thompson delivered an opinion in the case of Sparhawk et al., vs. The Union Passenger Railway Company, of Philadelphia. This was a bill of equity, by which proceedings the petitioners sought to obtain an injunction restraining the respondents from operating their road on the "first day of the week, commonly called Sunday." The petition was heard *nisi prius* before Strong, J., and the injunction granted, but the case was *certioraried* before a full bench. In the opinion this morning, however, Judge Thompson held that the petitioners had no equitable rights in the case, and directed that the injunction granted should be set aside and the bill dismissed, at the cost of appellees. The court, in arriving at this decision, held that the proper mode of proceeding was under the statute law of the State, and that if the provisions of the law were not sufficient to deter desecrations of the day, it should be amended by the Legislature.

The Judge said:—This decision is not intended to infringe on what the court has more than once held, namely, the force of the act of 1794, and that all worldly business not excepted in it is liable to its penalties. We mean to hold nothing else now. For a century and three-quarters the colony and State of Pennsylvania has been content to preserve the Sabbath day from disturbance by worldly employments and as a day of rest—a day that might be employed in devotional exercises and worship, public or private—by statutory penalties only. We hold no new doctrines, therefore, in this decision, but adhere to the old, uninterrupted practice in regard to it, by leaving the complainants to the provisions of the statute to attain the ends in view, if it be, as I suppose it is, to preserve the day from mere worldly employment, if it be infringed upon by defendants. Were we to extend equity jurisdiction to such cases as this, for the reasons and on the grounds shown, we should soon probably be engaged in hearing cases against all the great leading railroads in the State coming into Philadelphia, besides in every other case of threatened or alleged infraction of the Sunday laws, and soon possess ourselves of a jurisdiction beneath the weight of which no court could stand. If the penalties in the law be not deemed sufficient, in any given case, to preserve order and the "peace of the Sabbath," the Legislature must amend the laws. We cannot supply their defects. For all these reasons, and others which might be given, we think the injunction granted below should be set aside and bill dismissed."

Decree accordingly reversed and bill dismissed at the cost of the appellees. Chief Justice Woodward and Justice Read also filed concurring opinions in the above case, Justices Strong and Agnew dissenting.

The concurring opinion of Chief Justice Woodward was delivered in the case of Kenton vs. the Union Passenger Railway Company, of Philadelphia, in which an injunction had also been granted. In this case the petitioner asked for an injunction on the grounds that he was a stockholder, and that the operating of the road was imperilling the charter of the Company and endangering his stock. The Chief Justice, in concurring with the opinion of Judge Thompson, said that it was apparent that the bill had been filed simply for the purpose of aiding the plaintiffs in the other case; that case was a shadow of the substance. It was apparent that Kenton had purchased the five shares of stock in the company solely for the purpose of aiding Sparhawk and his fellow plaintiffs, and with the full knowledge of the existence of the evils of which he complains. He could not, therefore, be regarded as a *bona fide* stockholder, and if an injunction was refused in the former case it should be in this. In regard to the points in the bill of complainant, the Chief Justice said:—

I am fully persuaded and do hold:—First, That running cars is worldly employment, in violation of the act of the 22d of April, 1794. (Purdon, 924.)

Second. That it is not authorized by the charter of the corporation defendant, and is *ultra vires*.

Third. That the Company had no authority by their charter to hold or execute a mail contract.

But, fourthly, whether these illegal acts constitute such abuse or misuse of the company's charter as to imperil its existence, is a question that can only be tried at the suit of the Commonwealth, who is not complaining, and therefore I conclude is in no present danger.

The decree is therefore reversed, and the bill dismissed. Judge Strong dissents.

[The substance of the opinion of Justice Read will be found elsewhere.—ED. EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The Pedestrian Weston.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 8.—Weston, the pedestrian, arrived in this city at 10 o'clock last night. An immense crowd of people had assembled to meet him. He left here at half-past 7 o'clock this morning, expecting to reach Herkimer, a distance of sixty miles, this evening. Weston expressed himself as feeling in the best of trim and confident of success.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Stocks are strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 95¼; Reading, 96¾; Canton, 42¼; Erie, 71½; Cleveland and Toledo, 102¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Southern, 78¾; New York Central, 112; Illinois Central, 126¾; Cumberland preferred, 123¾; Missouri 6s, 94; Hudson River, 123; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 105¾; do. 1864, 105¾; do. 1865, 106¼; do. 1865, 104¾; Ten-forties, 101¾; Seven-thirties, 105⅝. Money, 6@7 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 109¾. Gold, 139.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Cotton steady at 28¼@29½. Flour quiet 6500 barrels sold—State, $8 50@10 40; Ohio, $9 85@13; Western, $8 85@12 90; Southern, $10 25@14; California, $11 50@18 50. Wheat dull. Corn active and 1@2c. higher; 60,000 bushels sold—mixed Western, $1 31@1 36. Oats dull. Barley firmer. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $21 05. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

SOMEWHAT CONFOUNDED.—An Indiana paper—the New Albany *Commercial*—is said to have recently headed a local article as follows:—"Romance of Crime—Crime on the Rampage—A Man Steals a Cow, and another Man his Pants—Both in Adjoining Cells."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. George Talman and Arthur Henry, charged with larceny, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

John Rink, who pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, was sentenced to seven months in the County Prison.

John Agur, convicted of a charge of assault and battery, was sentenced to one month in the County Prison.

Henry Roddy, convicted during the week of a charge of larceny, was sentenced to one year in the County Prison.

Michael Larkins, who pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery, was sentenced to County Prison for one month.

John Mack, convicted of a charge of larceny, was sentenced to County Prison for two years.

John Carshall, colored, convicted of a charge of larceny, was sentenced to County Prison for four months.

Elizabeth Gamon was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a coat belonging to Joseph Bradley. The coat was stolen from Mr. Bradley's house, and soon afterwards the prisoner was arrested, having the coat in her possession.

Charles Gibson was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of a linen and a delaine sheet. The defendant was seen to leave the premises of a Mr. Williams, and was immediately afterwards arrested. The sheets were found in his possession, and at first claimed by Mr. Williams as his property. But subsequently, after conversation with his wife, and upon another examination of the articles, he said they were not his. Mr. Dwight made this statement to the jury, acknowledging that he was unable to prove whose property these sheets were, or that they were not the defendant's, and submitted the bill without evidence.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.—Since our last report the following additional petitions have been filed:—

Henry Rast, Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa. Petition filed October 19. Order of reference to Register Hobart for October 24.

David Bernstein, Honesdale, Wayne county, Pa. Petition filed October 19. Order of reference to Register Doster for November 13.

William Bernstein, Hawley, Wayne county, Pa. Petition filed October 19. Order of reference to Register Doster for November 13.

James B. Oliver, Philadelphia. Petition filed October 21. Order of reference to Register Fisher October 25.

Anton Sackarad, No. 728 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia. Petition filed October 21. Order of reference to Register Parsons for October 25.

George Douglass Buckley, Amity, Berks county, Pa. Petition filed October 23. Order of reference to Register Maltzberger for October 25.

Thomas Zell, Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa. Petition filed October 23. Order of reference to Register Glaymaker for October 29.

Chauncey Hurlburt, Philadelphia. Petition filed October 27. Order of reference to Register Fisher for October 28.

F. B. Morris, Rockport, Carbon county, Pa. Petition filed October 28. Order of reference to Register Doster, for November 11.

Samuel Appleton and Pemberton Janney, trading as Appleton & Janney, Philadelphia. Petition of Irving & Leiper that Appleton & Janney be declared bankrupt. Filed October 25.

John Crowson, Philadelphia. Petition filed October 25. Order of reference to Register Chase, for October 31.

Charles Tage, tailor, Philadelphia. Petition filed October 26th. Order of reference to Register Ashton for October 31st.

Peter Bowman, Mahanoy City, Schuylkill county, Pa. Petition filed October 26th. Order of reference to Register Hobart for November 4th.

Joseph Beacham, Tuscarora, Schuylkill county, Pa. Petition filed October 31st. Order of reference to Register Hobart for November 6th.

Levi H. Gresh, Douglass, Berks county, Pa. Petition filed November 1st. Order of reference to Register Maltzberger for November 6th.

John M. West, Philadelphia. Petition filed November 4. Order of reference to Register Ashton, for November 8.

Louis P. McDowell, Philadelphia. Petition filed November 5. Order of reference to Register Ashton for November 11.

August C. Miller, Philadelphia. Petition of the First National Bank of the City of Mahonoy, Schuylkill county, that August C. Miller be declared bankrupt, filed November 5

Jacob Seitz and Christian Lutz, trading as Seitz & Lutz, Philadelphia. Petition filed November 6. Order of reference to Register Fisher for November 6.

Benjamin F. Appold, Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa. Petition of S. A. Coyle & Co., and Lippincott & Trotter that Benjamin F. Appold be declared bankrupt. Filed November 6.

James G. Maree, No. 106 Levering street, Philadelphia. Petition filed November 6. Order of reference to Register Chase for November 11.

There are now 180 cases on the docket.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Wolf Tamdel vs. Thomas Koch, administrator. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $2529 94.

D. Heibronnes vs. Moses Koch, administrator. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $829 60.

Asher J. Frank vs. Moses Koch, administrator. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $137 00.

Nicholas Ashworth vs. Oliver Appleton. An action to recover for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff $9 77.

Ira Russell & Co. vs. J. Henkels. An action to recover for furniture sold and delivered. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $332.

Michael McNamee vs. Peter Murray. An action to recover damages for breach of contract. The plaintiff alleged that he was forced to pay $400 over and above the amount in the contract for the building of a house. The defense alleged, as a set-off, extra work done. Verdict for plaintiff, $266 26.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Charles Lindeman vs. Anthony J. Drexel. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $100.

Arthur Nugent vs. James Williamson. An action to recover for liquor sold and delivered. The defense set up that the liquor delivered was not what was purchased, and that it was sold by them by plaintiffs; and they admit $23 to be due the plaintiff.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—Montgomery, Administrator vs. Grant. A feigned issue to try which of two wills is valid. Isabella D. Montgomery, it is alleged, on the 18th of Nov. 1865, executed a will dividing a large estate into almost equal shares among her own and her husband's relations, and subsequently, on the 2nd of the same month she executed another will, leaving none of her property to any of her husband's kindred, with the exception of one person. The parties then came into Court to contest these two wills, the one side contending that the second will is invalid, and the other, that it is valid, and revokes the first one. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Nov. 8, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government loans continue dull. 101¼ was bid for 10-40s; 105¾ for 7·30s; 112 for 6s of 1881; 108¾ for '62 5-20s; 105¾ for '64 5-20s; 106¼ for '65 5 20s; and 107½ for July '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 102, and old do. at 97.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48¾, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 24@24¼, a decline of ¾; and Lehigh Valley at 51¼, no change. 124½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 50½ for Pennsylvania; 22 for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Minehill; 31 for North Pennsylvania; 42 for Elmira preferred; 22½ for Catawissa preferred; and 42½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were in fair demand. 77 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 24 for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 10 for Hestonville; and 30½ for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 30½ was bid for Second and Third; 100 for Southwark; 105½ for Kensington; 90 for Western; 60 for Commonwealth; and 60 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Morris Canal preferred sold at 90, no change; 9½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20¼ for preferred do.; 33½ for Lehigh Navigation; 35 for Morris Canal; 10 for Susquehanna Canal; and 50 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138⅜; 11 A. M., 138⅜; 12 M., 139½; 1 P. M., 139, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The Washington *Star* says:—

"The cable informs us that hereafter United States 10-40 bonds will be quoted on the London Stock Exchange, and we learn that already purchases of this class of securities have been made for shipment. The interest on these bonds is only five per cent.; but it is payable in coin, and even the 'repudiators' concede that the bonds must be redeemed in coin at maturity. The law itself provides for this in express terms. It is not long since these bonds were selling in New York at about ninety cents; but of late, especially since it was claimed that our 6-20s should be paid off in currency, they have steadily advanced, until now they are firmly held at a small premium. We predict for them a still further advance, and see no good reason why they should not before long be worth as much in the market as the five per cents, which mature in 1874, now selling at about one hundred and ten. At present rates we think these bonds are quite as profitable to hold as any others. Thus a person buys $100,000 of 1881, six per cents., at a cost of say $112,500, of course he only receives an interest of $6000 per annum, which is but 5¼ per cent. on what his bonds have cost him, and when the bonds mature he actually loses his entire premium of $12,500, which is equal to one-eighth of the face of the bonds, and reduces the interest for the whole time to less that five per cent. upon the amount of the investment. If these figures are reliable, and it is quite easy to verify them, the time would seem to have come for a further issue of these securities, or others of like character, by which a large annual saving to the Government would be effected."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Deheven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Sch N stk.....c. 9⅞ | 100 sh Read R.....b40. 48⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '62, rg..... 105 | 48 sh Read R.....b30. 48⅝
$1200 Pa 6s 1st series....108¾ | 100 do b3s. 48¾
$700 City 6s, New..... 102 | 100 do.....b5 w 4in 49⅛
$1000 do. New...lg. 102 | 100 sh Phil & Erie..... 24½
$200 do...music. 102 | 100 do..... 24⅝
$1000 Leh N 6s '84..... 84½ | 100 do.....s60. 24⅝
$1000 C & Am 6s, '99.... 86 | 100 do..... 24¾
100 sh Ocean Oil..... s 94 | 100 do.....s60. 24¾
100 sh Big Mt..... 3 | 100 do.....s60. 24⅞
43 sh Morris C & P...c. 90 | 100 do.....b60. 24¾
10 sh Penna R..... 50½ | 500 do.....s60. 25
45 do..... 50¾ |

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 139@139¼; U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¾@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108¼@108¾; do., 1864, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do. July, 1865, 107¼@107½; do. July, 1867, 107¼@107¾; 5s, 10-40s, 100¼@101¼; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105¼@105⅝; 3d series, 105¾@105⅝; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 117½; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 115¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112¼; old 5-20s, 108¼@108⅝; new 5-20s, 1864, 105½@105⅝; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do. July, 107¼@107⅝; do., 1867, 107¼@107¾; 10-40s, 101¼@101⅝; 7·30s, June, 105¼@105½; do., July, 105¼@105½. Gold, 138¾@139¼.

—M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 S. Third street, report the following quotations per steamer City of Antwerp:—London 60 days sight, 109@109¼; do. 3 do; do., 109¾@110; Paris 60 do. do., 5f 18¾@5f 18¾; do. 3 do. do., 5f 18¾@5f 18⅛; Antwerp 60 do do., 5f 18¾@5f 18¾; Bremen 60 do., 79¾@79⅝; Hamburg 60 do. do., 35⅝@36; Cologne, Leipsic, and Berlin 60 do. do., 71¾@72; Amsterdam and Frankfort 60 do. do., 40¾@41. Market firm. Gold at noon, 139.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 8.—The Flour Market continues in the same lethargic condition noted yesterday, and to effect large transactions a concession would have to be made. The inquiry is limited, and confined to the wants of the home consumers. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·50 for superfine; $8·50@9·50 for extras; $9·75@11 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8·50@9 ⅌ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat is limited, and the receipts and stocks continue small. Sales of red at $2 30@2 47 for fair and choice. Rye is quiet, with sales of Pennsylvania at $1·50@1·55, and Southern at $1 38@1·40. Corn is dull, and a shade lower; sales of yellow at $1·37, and Western mixed at $1 35. Oats are unchanged; s

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

About Grant Clubs.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"The king is dead; live the king!" The Republican ascendancy having been designedly, purposely broken down by professed Republicans, they are now busy telling us how it may be restored. All we have to do, in their view, is to say no more of Republican principles, but go it blind for General Grant as next President.

We have an abiding conviction that our ablest and most worthy statesman is Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. And we hold conceded ability, wide civil experience, and eminent private worth, qualities that the people appreciate and take pride in. We deem no man entitled to the Presidency, and do not desire Mr. Chase called to it for his own sake. He has a great office now—one in which he is eminently useful and honored. The same is true in equal measure of General Grant. If either of them shall be summoned from his present to the one higher station, it must be because the place needs him, and not he the place.

General Grant we esteem by no means a great man, nor even a very great General. Yet he has, in every position he has filled, evinced a modest good sense, a practical, unostentatious sagacity, which have justly won for him a large measure of public confidence. He is not by training a statesman; yet his negotiations with General Lee and the terms of capitulation conceded by him at Appomattox evince a wisdom and breadth of view which few among our statesmen could have equalled, and none of them has surpassed. We do profoundly honor and esteem him that he has never uttered one syllabel that savored of exultation over the defeated Rebels, or called down vengeance on their heads. The blood-and-thunder policy of execution and confiscation, which we intensely loathe, has had no more effective opponent than this taciturn, reticent first soldier of the Union.

Let it be forever understood, then, that our preference of Governor Chase is based on no dislike to General Grant, nor even a low estimate of his abilities. We presume he has no judicious friend who would pronounce him equal in capacity or experience, as a civilian, to the Chief Justice; we trust no friend of the latter will fail to render the General a hearty support should he be made the standard-bearer of Republican principles in the great struggle now opening. We, at all events, shall not hesitate, in that case, to do our utmost for his election.

But our interest in the success of any candidate will be based upon and measured by his devotion to impartial liberty; and here is where we think those who are now grooming General Grant for the Presidential race are utterly mistaken. We can elect no Republican on the spontaneous combustion principle. We can only triumph by the systematic and thorough enlightenment of the masses, who always vote for what comes to them labelled Democratic, unless a good reason is shown them for voting otherwise. The war being over, we can no longer carry elections by reading bulletins of Union victories and exhorting the people to "rally 'round the flag." And those who are pushing General Grant for President will land just where the Whigs did with Scott in '52, if they are allowed to have their own way. They utterly mistake the time of day.

The Republican party rests under two great and solemn obligations. The first is to the freedmen; the second, to the national creditors. It is bound, by every consideration of honor and good faith, to go to the very extent of its power in protecting the blacks in the full enjoyment of their rights as freemen and citizens, and to take care that every one who loaned his means to the Government to sustain and prosecute the war for the Union shall be paid, principal and interest, to the last farthing. If the blacks are to be reduced again to vassalage and semi-slavery, or if the national creditors are to be defrauded, that result must be reached over the Republican party, not through it. Defeat may be misfortune, but it is *only* misfortune; while infidelity to the blacks or to the national creditors would be crime and immeasurable infamy.

We *cannot* betray the blacks. To do so is to compact the entire South in solid phalaux against us. The moment we assent to reconstruction on any basis which recognizes the black man as entitled to fewer rights than the white, we consent that every State shall be locked and chained to the car of our adversaries as Kentucky and Maryland now are. And to say that we are for manhood suffrage in the South, but not in the North, is to earn the loathing contempt and derision alike of friends and foes. We have thus, thank God! no choice but to stand fast by our principles, our allies, and the inalienable rights of man. We may be beaten in this position, but defeat is the worst fate that can befall us; while, if we recoil, we shall certainly be at once disgraced and ruined. If we are "between the devil and the deep sea," we shall brave with stout heart the perils of the stormy main.

We object to the Grant movement that it is of the nature of the ostrich's simple strategy, that deceives only himself. There are times in which personal preference and personal popularity go far; but they are not these times. Does any one imagine that General Grant, supported by the Republicans, would carry Maryland or Kentucky under her present Constitution against Seymour or Pendleton? He could not carry either State even against Forrest, Semmes, or Quantrell. We are involved in a great struggle, and must conquer or fall and pass away.

If our principles do not sustain us, we must go down. And, if we shall attempt evasion or concealment, we shall *deserve* to go down. Any candidate who represents our principles and glories in avowing them we shall most heartily support, whether it be Chase, or Grant, or Colfax, or any other. If it were possible that the Republicans should discard their plain obligations, and start on an unprincipled race for victory, we should feel little interest in their success. But this they will never do.

Congress and the South—What Shall be the Policy?

From the N. Y. Times.

As one of the results of the elections, we may look for an organized effort to induce Congress to modify its plan of reconstruction. Northern men and Southern men will combine to effect a change in the conditions prescribed, and a stoppage of the proceedings by which the negro element has obtained the mastery. The grounds on which these appeals will rest may be easily conceived. The refusal of the Southern whites to participate in the work of reconstruction under the law will be used as an assurance of its ultimate failure, and perhaps of very serious trouble between the whites and the blacks. And the check which the Republican party has received wherever it has submitted negro suffrage to the popular vote, will be represented as evidence of hostility on the part of the North to the principle of the measures which Congress is forcing upon the South.

We consider it certain that these endeavors, however vigorous and persistent, will fail to accomplish the purpose intended. Congress will continue its course. It will adhere to the law as it stands, and will do whatever may seem necessary to render it effective. Nothing has occurred to warrant any expectation of change in the will of the majority of Republican Senators and Representatives. If individual utterances elsewhere than at Washington, and the unvarying tone of the party press, form any fair criteria by which to judge of probable party action, we must conclude that the determination to enforce the law as it is, remains as strong as before the verdict of Ohio and Pennsylvania had been pronounced. Extreme projects no longer obtain favor. The impeachment scheme is no more encouraged. Confiscation is mentioned only to be hooted down. And the neglect exhibited by Congress towards the material interests of the country—the indifference shown to the demand for retrenchment and a revision and reduction of taxation—forms a subject of complaint, and an assigned cause of disaster. But so far as the reconstruction policy is concerned, not a single sign of concession is apparent in any quarter.

The obstinacy of the Southern whites furnishes a plea for firmness, not for compliance with their wishes. And the enfranchisement of the negroes is justified as the creation of a loyal bulwark, and an act of justice which is in no degree impaired by the refusal of Northern States to establish impartial suffrage within their own borders. These reasons and purposes may or may not be good. For the moment, we have nothing to do with their expediency or their reasonableness. We simply reproduce what we know to be the prevailing feeling in the Republican party, from which we infer that there is no probability of any material modification of the Congressional plan during the coming session. In our opinion, there will be no surrender, no yielding on any essential point. On the contrary, we expect to see the entire work pushed forward energetically, with a view to the earliest possible reorganization of the Southern States, and their readmission to Congress on the basis laid down.

These anticipations are not incompatible with a recognition by Congress of the temper indicated by the elections. Their lesson, as we understand it, is favorable to general moderation in the application of Union views—not to the pretensions of those who were engaged in the war against the Union. It suggests the exercise of no more severity than may be necessary to secure the results achieved by the war, as against the harshness and intolerance of those who would add to the horrors of conflict the penalties of spoliation and proscription.

The stage at which Congress may be appealed to with the greatest probability of success will not be reached until the preliminary proceedings now in progress shall have been completed. The elections as held in Louisiana, Virginia, Mississippi, and Arkansas must be respected, and the elections ordered in the other States must go on. The Conventions will follow as a matter of course, and we may assume that the constituencies represented by the delegates will, in the main, uphold their work. The several Constitutions will come to Congress for its approval, and then will arise the opportunity for profiting practically by the moral of the Northern elections.

It will then be the duty of Congress to exercise its discretionary authority in the interest of moderation and conciliation. There is undoubtedly danger in the spirit which will actuate the majority of delegates to the Conventions. The passions and prejudices of the people they represent are not unlikely to be reflected in their proceedings. We may apprehend provisions of an intolerant and proscriptive character, framed in the name of loyalty against the great body of the white citizens. We may look for disfranchisement and disabilities, and for other provisions at variance with the harmony and prosperity of the South. Against everything of this nature Congress ought to take a determined stand. It will be bound, as well by considerations affecting the future of the Republican party as by others suggested by the events of this fall, to supplement the fact of reconstruction with acts securing adequate protection and equal rights to the whole Southern people.

Having secured the foundations of State reorganization, it cannot wisely acquiesce in measures that have no necessary relation to that object. Some of its most prominent members have more than once disclaimed the purpose of maintaining the disabilities now in force. They have said that the penalties enacted shall be revoked so soon as they cease to be requisite. That time will surely come when reconstruction shall have been so far perfected as to secure the organization of the loyal elements of the South, with ample guarantees for their strength and safety. From that moment, penalties imposed on account of the Rebellion will be inexpedient. They will be irritating as well as useless. And by guarding against their introduction in any shape into the new Constitutions, Congress will effectually outflank the Southern malcontents, take from the Democrats one of their most potent weapons, and respond satisfactorily to the all but universal desire of the Northern people. The magnanimity of which we sometimes hear can take no better form, nor any one more calculated to secure the permanence of Republican reconstruction.

How Long, O Lord!

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is within a month of sixteen years since Louis Napoleon struck liberty an assassin's blow and laid her dead upon the soil of France. He stole upon her in the night, while she watched with faithful eyes the land she had redeemed, and her mortal blow came from the hand of him whom she had set to guard the gates against the foe. Never was there a worse treason since the world began; never was there a treason so little looked for; but never was there one so successful. From that day to this, one of the most cunning, cold-blooded, unscrupulous of tyrants has held his throne, not only against all foreign foes, but against murmurs, discontents, and warnings from his own people, and there seems no reason why he should not keep his grip upon the sceptre until death and old age come hand in hand and lead him softly to a peaceful grave. Such lives as his, such deaths as his may be, put to shame all the accepted theories of Providence; to a casual eye they show a God to whom the evil and the good are one; and it is not possible to explain the existence of such unmixed evils, working widespread ruin and misery unchecked and uncontrolled, by any dogmas of any sect. Before such mysteries we can only stand in silence, happy if they do not strenghten our doubts or drive us into disbelief.

In one sense it may be allowed that, if the French people like this sort of government, it is no one's business but their own. If they like to have a chain about their necks, let them have it. If they like to have their press gagged, their freedom of speech taken away; if they relish being perpetually watched in their houses, dogged in the streets, questioned for every act, called to account for their comings and goings, told what they may read, and what they may not read, what plays they may see acted, and what songs they may sing—if a nation be sunk so low that it can love such things, for God's sake let it hug this loathsome corpse of life in peace; we can hold our noses and keep to the windward. Meanwhile it is not a little absurd to hear such a nation forever bragging of its high civilization, and claiming the right to lead the world of ideas as well as the world of national progress. But bragging, though offensive, hurts nobody, and France may be permitted to grovel and to brag unquestioned within her own domain.

It is only when "this vice of kings, this pick-purse of the empire and the rule," steps out of his own kingdom and undertakes to set straight the affairs of other nations as he has done those of his own, that we have a right to complain; and Louis Napoleon has now reduced his meddling to such a system that there cannot be a movement for liberty in any part of the world that he does not send his armies to crush it, if possible, at the very least to hinder it, by every cruel, desperate, and insulting means.

And so completely has his will domineered over the rest of Europe, that until Prussia rose and confronted him there was no power to say him nay, or that even dared hint displeasure at his acts. England lies at his feet cowering like a threatened hound; her only conquests of late are over the wretched Fenians, whom her own laws have made beggars and exiles, over Indian savages whom she frightens by a bloodthirstiness more awful than their own, over the merchant vessels of a nation with whom she is at peace. Austria, whose simple-minded heir has been inveigled by his cunning arts into a shameful death, makes haste to Paris to kiss the hand that shed his blood; Russia sends her Emperors to eat his salt who has brought her to open shame, and for a whole summer kings, princes, and nobles from every land that is owned by them have made crowns and coronets as familiar in Paris streets as the citizen's hat.

When we were in the mortal agony of our civil war, this man put all his infernal engines at work, and tried both to secure our ruin and to destroy the life of a great neighboring State. Gladly would he have done both, and long and hard he worked to accomplish his purpose. It was a bitter day for him when he found that Americans are not Frenchmen, and that Mexicans are not Italians; a bitter day when the bone to which he had set his teeth was snatched from his paws, and he was beaten to his kennel. But Louis Napoleon learns no lesson. Made the laughing-stock of the world by his disgraceful defeat in Mexico, sneered at for a prophet, scorned for a promise-breaker, he tried again to meddle, and this time with Prussia. All the world knows the end of that meddling, and perhaps there never was a jest so relished by the world as Napoleon's defeat by Bismark. It might almost seem as if fate were bent on forsaking her favorite, if his heel were not still planted on the neck of England and on the head of Italy.

Three times now has this man, acting from his own selfish desires to be thought the controller of events, and driven by his own fears of liberty, prevented Italy from ordering her Government as she thinks best. When he first set his blood-hound army at the throat of this fair fugitive from tyranny, all the world cried out at the enormity of his crime. But he defies the conscience of the world, as he defies God and justice, and sat for fifteen years by the side of prostrate Italy holding her chains, and threatening her with his sword. Since then the world has watched, heart-sick and weary, waiting for the time when he should release his hold, and lend an ear to the mingled threats and pleading of the world. But we wait in vain. While this man draws his hated breath Italy shall not live, nor her children draw a free breath. Coward that he is, he has at last found one nation too weak to shake off his bonds, and the luxury of tyranny is too great that he should easily forego it. Thwarted in Mexico, snubbed in Prussia, kept in order by America, uneasy at home, he has of late been stinted in his craving for meddling, and must bully Italy while as yet she has no friends to stand up for her. How long shall Napoleon rule to hinder Europe in her yearning for unity and freedom? How long must the world be obliged to sit in patience while one man thwarts the will of millions, and by the mere virtue of a name quenches every noble aspiration of the peoples of Europe, and make them his own slaves?

The Counter-Revolution and its Result—Organization of a Great Party.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The political tempest that has swept over every loyal State of the Udion this fall, uprooting and scattering the enormous Republican majorities that have prevailed since 1860, might readily have been predicted by any one curious enough to study and intelligent enough to understand the indications of the political atmosphere for the past two years. When the war closed the loyal people expected at once to reap the advantages of peace in the restoration of the Southern States as productive and industrial portions of the Union, the decrease of national expenditures and taxation, and the restoration of commercial and social intercourse between the several sections of the country. It was thought that when the Rebels had acknowledged the defeat of their cause and conformed to the new order of things resulting from the war, all serious difficulty in the way of reconstruction was at an end. But the trickery and dishonesty of the politicians on both sides soon dispelled these illusions, and the disgraceful quarrels that sprang up between the Executive and Congressional branches of the Government threatened to undo all that had been accomplished by the Union armies, and to plunge us into as serious complications as those from which we had so recently escaped. The loyal States, although not wholly satisfied with the part taken by Congress, supported the reconstruction policy of that body, as embraced in the constitutional amendment, with singular unanimity; and if the Republican party had adhered to that settlement, there would have been an end to the matter. But the radicals, who had obtained the position of leaders in the organization, drove their party into subsequent attempts to force negro supremacy upon the South at the point of the bayonet; and these acts, with their terrible blunders in questions of finance and taxation, have brought about their present reverses. For a year past the people have been growing more and more dissatisfied with radical misrule, until the gathering clouds of doubt and discontent have at last burst into a storm that threatens to sweep the whole Republican party from existence unless they determine upon a total change in their recent policy.

The great counter-revolution commenced in Connecticut, when the Republicans, confident in their supposed strength, made a nomination disgraceful to any party, for the important office of Congressman, in defiance of common decency and the duty they owed to the public. They were properly rebuked at the polls; their boasted power was broken, and their whole State ticket was dragged down by the dead weight of their Congressional nominee. Since that time they have gone on from bad to worse. California, Maine, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York have, each in their turn, declared against their violent, destructive, and revolutionary policy, and either driven them from power, or so reduced their large majorities as to show that the whole country repudiates their doctrines and refuses them its confidence and support.

The lesson to be learned from these recent elections is easy and plain. It means that the people condemn the Military Reconstruction laws, the Tenure of Office bill, and all the violent coercive measures of the last and present Congress, and declare that all such legislation shall be swept away. It means the repudiation of both the Copperhead and Jacobin factions, and a determination to take a new departure with new men and a new line of policy. It means that while the loyal men of the North demand the full consummation of the freedom of the negro race, and favor their enfranchisement under State laws, with a property qualification, as in the Northern States, they also demand the instant abolition of military governments in the Southern districts, the generous treatment of the white citizens of the South, and their speedy restoration to their lost rights. It means a reform in our whole financial system and a reduction of the national expenditures and taxation.

There is but one way to insure that the popular will shall be fully carried out, and that is by the immediate nomination of General Grant for President of the United States by a grand popular movement, independent of all parties, cliques, and factions. Let the people of New York, of all shades of politics, call at once a great public meeting for this purpose, and thus form in the commercial metropolis, whose voice is loudest against radicalism, the nucleus of a Grant party which shall spread all over the country. Under such a leader success is assured. Grant's whole career in the war and since the war proves that the principles endorsed by the popular voice are those which actuate his course of life. As a soldier he was brave and determined, as a conqueror reasonable and liberal, and as a public officer in time of peace he has established a grand reputation for economy, retrenchment and executive ability. All the principles he has contended for during the war and since its close assure the country that reconstruction on a fair and liberal basis, and the reduction of the national debt by two hundred and fifty millions the first year, would be the immediate fruits of his election to the Presidency. While he is dumb to the persuasions and blandishments of the politicians, he would respond to the voice of his countrymen, appealing to him without distinction of party, and his words would be such as to show that the confidence reposed in him would not be misplaced. Let such a movement as we indicate at once be made in New York, and the new party, with Grant, retrenchment, and reform for its watchwords, will carry the whole of the States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and sweep into the two oceans every vestige of Copperheadism and Jacobinism, with all their stock in trade of secession, African barbarism, national banks, class legislation, and enormous taxation.

The Future.

From the N. Y. World.

The zeal with which the *World* has labored in the canvass dispenses it from any necessity of saying how deeply it is gratified with the auspicious result. It may therefore proceed at once to state its views of the new situation.

It is of the first consequence that the Democratic party, in the position of influence it now assumes, should neither misconceive the causes nor miscalculate the consequences of these great successes. It will not do to assume that we have won by a simple exertion of our own party strength. The fact is true, whether we recognize it or not, that we are indebted for this magnificent and manifold triumph to citizens who have not, for the last few years, acted with the Democratic party. In this city and in the neighboring towns of New Jersey, to our knowledge, Republicans have voted the Democratic tickets; and we suppose we must have had more or less assistance of this kind in all parts of the country.

But a larger proportion of Republicans have staid away from the polls and lent us indirect aid almost as valuable. Our success in the future will depend upon the continuance of this co-operation; we shall be fatally blind if we do not cultivate and keep it. It is our true policy to render it easy, or at least not difficult, for liberal Republicans to act the same part in the Presidential election which they have acted in so many State elections this year; a result which an attempt to revive the identical politics of 1798, or 1832, or 1856, will have no tendency to accomplish. Whatever was good in the Democratic policy of those several eras, and pertinent to the situation of the country, can stand on its own reasons without opening any venerated coffins to find precedents. It is not expedient to brandish winding sheets in the eyes of living men who may have a superstitious antipathy to the habiliments of the grave, especially if asked to use them as ordinary wearing apparel. We suspect that the living generation may object to wearing not merely the grave-clothes, but even the coats of the generation that is past. Our garments must be made to our measure; fitted to our form; even though of the same material. Nor would it be disrespectful to our predecessors to change the cut and the fashion if case of movement, or grace of appearance may be thereby promoted. Our political institutions, like our garments, are worn our for comfort, and intrinsic fitness needs explore no old wardrobes to keep itself in countenance. Our predecessors were wise, but we, with the advantage of both their experience and ours, ought to be wiser. We owe them manly appreciation, not superstitious servility. If each living generation is not wise enough to manage its own affairs, the Democratic theory is all wrong. It would be better to accept of hereditary rulers who live with the generation they govern, and thereby know something of its wants, than to take for our governors even the wisest of the dead. They knew nothing of our times, however well they understood their own. Sense and self-reliance, not servility to obsolete precedents, is the spirit of a people truly democratic. The great merit of our fathers consisted in the self-reliant courage with which they broke loose from inapplicable precedents; and if we act in their spirit we shall make some precedents, break some, follow some; and act equally upon our own judgment in doing either.

It is not merely courtesy to acknowledge, but polite to appreciate, the aid we have received in these elections from Republicans. A few Republican politicians and presses have covertly aided us as a means of facilitating the nomination of General Grant by their party. The reasoning of these schemers has been correct, but their influence very slight. The great body of the people do not enter into the spirit of finessing tactics. The Republicans by whose assistance we have won these great triumphs have acted from more simple and straightforward views. Their sense of fairness has been violated by the domineering and extortionate policy of their party leaders; and it is chiefly in the interest of fair play, according to their sense of it, that they have given us their coöperation. It is a repugnance to extreme measures, a desire to see these agitating controversies settled on a basis just and moderate enough to secure general acquiescence, and therefore likely to be enduring, that has led some Republicans to vote with us and more to abstain from voting against us. But they will no more follow us to extremes than follow the radicals. But if we do not stupidly insist on cutting a winter coat from summer cloth, and fitting it to the measure of a past generation instead of the present, they will have no great objection to wear the uniform of our regiment and continue the march.

We stand on a strong vantage ground, which may be cut from under us if we fail to "understand our epoch," and to seize events by the forelock. If the people entrust us with the government of the country, it will be because we convince them by a large, liberal spirit, and a broad grasp of the situation, that we are capable of devising a policy which will settle public tranquillity on a solid foundation. The people covet national harmony; harmony between the different races in the South; such a settlement, in short, as will prevent either the Southern blacks or the Southern whites from constantly recalcitrating against it and appealing to one or the other political party in the North to disturb and upset it. It should be obvious to all thinking men that we must have more harmony in the North to accomplish this desirable result. The breach which the Republican party has opened between the two races in the South can never be closed, so long as one of them can confidently appeal to half, or nearly half, the Northern people to support them in an effort to have things one way, and the other race can as confidently appeal to half, or nearly half, the Northern people in an effort to have things in a different way. Whatever the *united* North (bating a powerless body of radical factionists) may agree upon as a final settlement, will be acquiesced in by both races at the South from the sheer impossibility of changing it.

Now the assistance, direct and indirect, which Republicans have given us in this election, is quite a step towards that unity of feeling which alone can bring harmony to the South and durable tranquillity to the country. At least half the Republican party are little behind those who have assisted us by staying away from the polls. We are opposed to any barter, or negotiation, and to every sort of political dicker, both as degrading in itself, and as recognizing the nauseous and absurd claim of political leaders to traffic upon the people. The thing for the Democratic party to do is to form a correct estimate of the situation, and plant itself on a policy adapted to that situation and just in itself. If this be done, and done promptly while the Republican party is floundering in the confusion of defeat, we shall have the almost unanimous support of the sound and moderate part of the people. True leadership does not lie in the spirit of intrigue, but in ideas which hit the wants of the time, ideas so obviously just, which so perfectly match the situation, that they shine by their own light, with little aid from argument. It is by such ideas that the country must be led and harmonized; and the party which puts them forth is the party of the future. A broad, robust, courageous common sense exerted on the actual circumstances, not the piddling refinements of political metaphysics nor stupid adherence to inapplicable precedents, is the source from which such fresh, living ideas are to come; and when the right tune is struck, the dancers will fall into their places. The patriotism, the honest feeling, the craving for tranquillizing justice, already exist in the hearts of the people, and furnish a soil in which the seed will quickly germinate.

By these elections the Republican policy of reconstruction is a demonstrated failure; but no policy can be a success which does not recognize what is true and honest in the aspirations of large masses of the people, because it is only by satisfying these that the North can be far enough harmonized to prevent one-half of its people being a perpetual incentive to mutiny by either the black or the white race in the South. Whatever just arrangement is substantially agreed upon by the North, both races in the South will accept and abide by. Nor is a durable settlement attainable on any other basis. We shall have more to say on this subject, the present suggestions being rather the key-note than the tune.

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A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
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Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.
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BEST FRENCH PLATE,
In Every Style of Frames,
ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.
NEW ART GALLERY,
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GROCERIES, ETC.
FRESH FRUITS, 1867.
PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
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TEA DEALER AND GROCER,
S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.
Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas of every grade.
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All fresh imported. 8 14]

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FIRST OF THE SEASON.
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MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
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WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
631. CHARLES L HALE, 631.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 631 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
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Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES. [9 23 2m8p
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

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Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Copartnership lately existing between J. WILLIAM JONES and WASH'N REECE BAKER, under the firm of J. WILLIAM JONES & CO., Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, etc., is dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said J. William Jones, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
J. WILLIAM JONES,
WASH. REECE BAKER.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1867. 11 2 6t*

THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE WILL BE continued at the old stand, No. 37 N. FRONT Street, by J. William Jones, Louis I. Houard, and George F. Knorr, who have this day formed a Copartnership under the name of JONES, HOUARD & KNORR.
J. WILLIAM JONES,
LOUIS I. HOUARD,
GEORGE F. KNORR.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1867. 11 2 6t*

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JONES & HACHER, Job Printers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued, and the accounts of the firm settled, by WILLIAM W. JONES, No. 610 MINOR Street.
November 5, 1867. 11 6 3t

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 629 COMMERCE Street. 9 4

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of City Councils were held yesterday afternoon. This was the business transacted:

Select Branch.—Mr. Spering was in the chair.

A note was received from the managers of the Academy of Music, asking that the street in front of that building may be repaved. The Committee of Highways has been appealed to in vain.

Mr. Coleman presented a petition relative to the paving of streets, which was duly referred to the appropriate committee.

A communication was received from the municipal authorities of Columbus, Ohio, announcing their desire and intention to visit Philadelphia at an early day to examine into the system for supplying Philadelphia with drinking water.

Mr. Gillingham moved that a committee be appointed to receive and entertain the visitors when they arrive.

Mr. Jones moved that this matter be entrusted to the Chief Engineer of the Water Department.

Mr. Coleman moved that the whole subject be referred to that official, with power to act.

This was not agreed to.

Mr. Gillingham's motion passed.

A resolution to lay water pipe in Arch and other streets was agreed to.

A resolution making important transfers in the appropriation for water was agreed to.

The following was reported by Mr. Hodgdon as the condition of the city treasury:

Cash balance, November 1, 1867,	-	$381,842 61
To payment of interest on city loan,	- $179,307 34	
Sinking fund securities,	- 69,075 96	
Sundry claims,	- 136,459 51	
		$384,842 61

The resolution of instruction to the directors of Girard College to suspend any and all action relative to President Smith was agreed to by a vote of eleven ayes to ten nays.

The bill to pay for the improvements to Common Council Chamber was opposed by Mr. King, on the ground that the appropriation was $600, and the clerks had spent $1300. Referred to committee.

Mr. Ritchie called up the bill appropriating $2700 for repairs to various schoolhouses. It was concurred in.

Mr. Ritchie further offered an ordinance providing for the purchase of the lot forty feet square adjoining the Hollingsworth schoolhouse, in Locust, above Broad street, to be used for a garden at present, and for the extension of the schoolhouse in future.

Mr. Fox opposed the purchase as unnecessary. This school accommodates 1200 children. They don't need a garden or play ground, for that many children playing would be a nuisance to the neighborhood. When school is dismissed, the children are invariably sent home, and have no use for a play ground.

Mr. King favored the purchase because the land was very cheap, and would yet be required for school purposes. The property was a very fine one, and in all respects desirable.

Mr. Hodgdon exhibited the undesirability of the purchase, and denounced the extravagance of the expenditure in our schoolhouses. Though he represented the ward in question, he could not but reprobate prodigality in expenditure in his own ward that he would not sanction in others.

The subject was postponed.

The bill from Common Council permitting a citizen to erect an iron awning at Eighth and Lombard streets was concurred in.

Also, the bill relative to frame buildings, and the one to pay the expenses of entertaining Generals Sheridan and Sickles. Also, the bill suspending the Globe and Independence Fire Companies.

The bill to pave Ash and other streets was indefinitely postponed.

A resolution to place a certain street in the Eighteenth ward upon the plan of the city was concurred in. Also, the ordinance to regulate the stand for markets in South street, west of Second. Also, the bill permitting the laying of certain concrete pavement in south Broad street. Also, the resolution appointing a joint special committee upon retrenchment and reform. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—At twenty minutes after three Common Council was called to order by the President, Mr. Marcer. The roll was called, and a quorum of members answered to their names. The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The President submitted a communication from C. Meyer, a sergeant in Co. H, of the Home Guard, asking to be reimbursed for expenses entered into by him in behalf of the company. Referred to the Committee on Defence and Protection.

A message was received from the Mayor submitting a report of the special commissioners having in charge the preservation and ornamentation of Fairmount Park. Laid on the table for the present.

Also, a message announcing that he had placed his signature to certain appropriations and transfers made by Council.

Mr. Oram presented an ordinance to make an appropriation to pay Police Magistrates for 1867—the appropriation amounting to $4000. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Stockham offered a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to discover by what authority the distillery at Beach and Coates streets uses the public sewer to discharge its refuse into. Referred.

Mr. Ray offered an ordinance authorizing the laying of a plank side walk on Wyoming avenue, from Second street to Fisher's lane. Referred.

Mr. Simpson offered a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to hereafter insert a clause in any permit granted for the occupation of the streets for building materials, prohibiting the grantee from approaching any nearer than three feet of any railroad.

Mr. Hancock opposed the ordinance. There was not room enough now, and builders were hampered in their operations. If we kept on, these corporations (car companies) would get to own the streets altogether.

Mr. Wagner favored the ordinance, citing the accidents that have recently occurred to persons caught between brick piles and the sides of cars.

Mr. Billington moved to make the space two feet.

After further debate, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution inquiring by what authority a pile of bricks, nearly a square long, has been reared on Dock street, between Second and Third.

It was moved that it be referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Wagner strenuously opposed such reference. Business was interfered with. The pile not only is nearly a square long, but extends from curb to curb, and reaches to the second story windows.

Mr. Dillon said he represented that ward, and had heard no complaints against the pile. Had the gentleman heard any complaints? Had not the Commissioner of Highways power to grant permits for such obstructions?

The President thought he had.

Mr. Harper thought it a burning disgrace and shame to the city to have Dock street in its present condition, contrary to law. He was surprised that the gentlemen representing the ward (the Fifth) should be willing that such a nuisance should be maintained.

Mr. Potter desired to know whether these piles were not directly before the eyes of the high constables, and whether it was not the duty of such officers to report such nuisances to the Mayor.

Mr. Hancock moved to refer to the Highway Committee. It was so referred.

Mr. Hill presented a petition from citizens of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards asking for the placing of gas-lamps on Rittenhouse avenue.

Other petitions were offered and appropriately referred.

Unfinished business being next in order, the resolution suspending the Globe and Independence Fire Companies for two months was taken up. At the last meeting of Common Council Mr. Simpson offered an amendment, striking out two and inserting six months.

Mr. Hetzell hoped that no such amendment would be made. If these companies were suspended for such a lengthened period, the citizens would be deprived of their services. Why were these companies especially singled out to be put out of service, and to be deprived of their gratuities? When the Good Will Engine was put out of service, it was reinstated by the very men who now desire to suspend these derelict companies and take away their gratuities. If the Globe and Independence were put out of service, there would be no fire companies at all in that neighborhood.

On the question of the adoption of Mr. Simpson's amendment, the yeas were 13, nays 23. So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Hetzell moved to strike out two months and insert one.

Mr. Evans said that the gentleman from the 16th (Mr. Hetzell) had, in his place, misrepresented facts. The Good Will Engine Company was properly punished, and their gratuities were not given them. Two months of the appropriation was taken away from them. The gentleman was endeavoring to make political capital in this matter.

Mr. Hetzell was satisfied that the Good Will Engine Company was reinstated, after disobeying the orders of the Chief Engineer, by these Councils, while the matter was still in the hands of the Committee on Fire and Trusts.

After further debate Mr. Hetzell's amendment fell.

The question recurring on the original resolution, it was passed. The companies are suspended therefore for two months.

Mr. Billington, from the Committee on Police, offered a resolution authorizing certain transfers of appropriations to the Department of Police for 1867. Passed.

Mr. Potter, from the Committee on Finance, offered an ordinance making an appropriation to the Department of Surveys for expenses of 1868. Passed.

Mr. Bardsley, from the Committee on Surveys, reported a resolution placing Currant street, in the Eighteenth ward, on the plan of the city. Passed.

Mr. Willetts, from the Committee on Markets, reported an ordinance to regulate the stands for market wagons in South street, west of Second. Passed.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on reception of Generals Sheridan, Hancock and Sickles, presented a report and an ordinance to pay the expenses of said reception, $2200.

Mr. Hetzell moved that the bill be recommitted, with instructions to itemize. He desired to know why Gen. Hancock's name was mentioned in the ordinance. Did he cost the city anything.

Mr. Franciscus explained that Gen. Hancock did not cost the city a cent, paying his own bill at the hotel. The reason why the General received no meed of honor was because he did not want any, being offended at some speeches made in Select Council.

The motion to recommit the bill for itemizing fell.

Mr. Hetzell moved to strike out the name of Gen. Hancock. Agreed to.

The bill finally passed.

Mr. Evans presented an ordinance compelling railway companies to put such guards upon their cars as to prevent people from getting on or off the front platform. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Dillon presented a resolution instructing the Mayor to offer a reward of $500 for the persons, not yet in custody, engaged in the murderous assault upon Richard Taylor and Ephraim Stiles. Referred to Committee on Police.

Mr. Billington called up the ordinance providing for the erection of a House of Correction on the Parade Ground, near the county prison. Passed.

The ordinance making an appropriation of $86,123 to the Board of Revision for the year 1868 was called up and passed.

An ordinance making an appropriation of $236,964 to the City Commissioners for 1868 was then taken up. The item of $14,500 for fees to the District Attorney, and the item $10,500 for fees to the Clerk of Quarter Sessions excited a lengthy debate. Finally the items were left as they were, despite a motion to fix each at $21,000.

The appropriation of $1000 each to the Northern Home for Friendless Children, the Union School and Children's Home, St. Vincent's Home, and St. John's Orphan Asylum, and $500 each to St. Joseph's Society for educating and maintaining poor orphan children, Western Provident Society and Children's Home, and Jewish Foster Home, were also a subject of debate.

The appropriations were opposed by Mr. Hetzell, who moved to strike out all the items from 33 to 39, inclusive. Adjourned.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—The Convention was called to order at 3 o'clock by the President. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. J. H. Suydam.

There being no business before the Convention, several addresses were made by the delegates.

Rev. Mr. Sawyer, from East Tennessee, said that he had come here for the purpose of seeing that done which was already effected in the part of the country from which he came—that is, as far as the Rebel element was concerned. They are doing everything to break down our loyal churches. They are fused in an union, while we are suffering through divisions. If this continues, we will die out. There are eleven counties there without Presbyterian ministers. All we want is a little co-operation on the part of the various branches of Presbyterians, and we can go through safely.

Professor Smith, on the part of the committee who conveyed the resolution of religious salutation to the Evangelical Knowledge Society, said that that committee had waited upon the assemblage of Episcopal clergymen and laymen, and conveyed to them your Christian salutation. The business then before them was suspended in order that we might be received. We expressed to them our cordial felicitation and salutation. The address was responded to by the presiding officer, Bishop McIlvaine, in the most cordial terms. I wish all had been there to hear the eulogy pronounced by that estimable man upon the Presbyterian standards and the sympathy he expressed in the movement of reunion. Mr. Drake also spoke in our behalf, to which responses came from all quarters, and, on motion of Mr. Tyng, a committee was appointed to respond personally to our resolution to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. On that committee are such men as Bishops McIlvaine, Eastburn, and Johns. After we had performed our duty, the delegates crowded around us and extended a friendly greeting to us. They all regretted that they had not had the privilege of taking the initiative in this matter.

Hon. Charles B. Drake, United States Senator from Missouri, replied on behalf of the lay delegates, alluding in eloquent language to the reception of the delegates by the Episcopal body.

Rev. Dr. Eggleston, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on the Basis of Union, submitted the report of that Committee, on which a general discussion took place, but at 5 o'clock, no conclusion having been arrived at, the Convention adjourned with prayer by Rev. Mr. Stearnes, of Newark, N. J.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7½ o'clock, President Stuart in the chair. Rev. Mr. Stephenson, of New York, delivered the opening prayer.

The report of the Committee on the Basis of Union was again read, and a discussion was entered into by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, of Cincinnati, Rev. Mr. Wylie, of Philadelphia, and Elder Chamberlin, of Cincinnati, when the body engaged in silent prayer and the singing of a psalm, after which the discussion was further continued by Elder McMillan, of Philadelphia, Elder Getty, of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Miller, of Waynesburg, Pa., Rev. Dr. Smith, of New York, and Rev. Dr. Marshall, of Pennsylvania.

Rev. Dr. Beatty, of Steubenville, Ohio, moved that the report be referred to a committee of five, consisting of Rev. Drs. Smith, McMillan, Harper, Davideon, and Suydam, for the purpose of making a new draft of it.

Dr. Stearnes, of Newark, N. J., thought that the better plan would be to have the articles passed upon by the delegates generally, and then recommitted to the committee for redrafting.

Dr. Beatty then withdrew his motion, and the Convention proceeded to the consideration of the report by articles.

The first article was agreed to. The second being under consideration, Professor Smith moved to strike out all after Scriptures, and insert:—"It being understood that this confession is received in its historical, that is, its Calvinistic or reformed sense." During its consideration the Convention adjourned until this morning.

The following is the report of the Committee:

The Committee appointed to prepare and report a basis of union, to be submitted for consideration by the various branches of the Presbyterian Church represented in this Convention, submit the following as a basis of union:—

First. An acknowledgment of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be the inspired word of God—the only infallible rule of faith and practice.

Second. That in the United Church the Westminster Confession of Faith shall be received and adopted as containing the system of doctrines taught in the Holy Scriptures.

Whilst the committee recommend the foregoing basis of doctrine, they do not wish to be understood as impugning the orthodoxy of the Heidelberg Catechism and Canons of the Synod of Dort.

Third. That the United Church shall receive and adopt the Presbyterian form of Church government.

Fourth. The Book of Psalms, which is of Divine inspiration is well adapted to the state of the Church, in all ages and circumstances, and should be used in social worship. But as various collections of Psalmody are used in the different churches, a change in this respect shall not be required.

Fifth. That the session of each church shall have the right to determine who shall join in communion in the particular church committed to their care.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, viz.:—

First. That we unite in requesting our respective churches, in their supreme judicatories, to appoint a committee of five each, which shall constitute a joint committee, whose duty it shall be to meet at a time and place to be agreed upon, and proceed with all convenient dispatch in an attempt to form a basis of union according to the principles of this report, which basis they shall submit to the churches for their consideration and adoption. It being understood that this is not designed to interfere with the pending negotiations for reunion between two of the larger bodies represented in this Convention.

Second. As there is so much agreement among all the churches here represented in all essential matters of faith, discipline, and order, it is recommended that friendly and fraternal intercourse be cultivated by interchange of pulpits, by fellowship with one another in social religious meetings, and by communion with each other at the Lord's table, subject to the regulations of each particular branch of the Church.

Third. That in case the above paper should be adopted, a committee be appointed to lay this action of the Convention before the highest judicatures of the various branches of the Church here represented.

Fourth. That the members of this Convention who may vote for the foregoing basis of union, to be laid before the churches, shall not thereby be regarded as being committed to advocate its adoption when laid before the branches of the Church respectively, but shall be free to act according to the indications of Providence at the time.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.—At the rooms of the Commercial Exchange, last evening, was held a meeting of merchants and shippers, to meet the Committee of the State Senate, appointed to consider and report upon the subject of railroad charges for transportation and carriage. This committee comprises Messrs. Shoemaker, chairman, Bingham, McConaghy, Schaal and Wallace. They were received at the rooms of the Commercial Exchange, by Messrs. Mingle, Bailey, E. Harper Jeffries, Jackson, Ervin and Buzby.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. Its President, Mr. Howard Hinchman was in the chair.

Mr Hinchman gracefully announced the object of the meeting, and introduced Mr. Shoemaker, chairman of the Senatorial Committee.

Mr Shoemaker said that he came to ask aid in a matter of vital interest to the business community of Philadelphia. The Senate of the State had appointed a committee to investigate the charges made against various railroads, that they discriminated against the interests of Philadelphia. The committee have since visited every principal town along every railroad line in the State. They publicly advertised for all persons having complaints to make to appear before them. But the committee found themselves with an arduous work upon their shoulders. There are now 4000 miles of railroad in Pennsylvania, each in competion with the other. It is therefore the interest of the community that some system shall be devised which shall be alike advantageous to the shipper and to the stockholders of the various railroads.

The greatest cause of complaint has been that discrimination is made between the large shipper and the small shipper. The latter receives a large advantage over the former. It is for this meeting to consider whether this is a measure of public advantage. The speaker further adverted to through freights to the west. There discrimination is made. The question now is whether this discrimination is for the advantage of both parties. The speaker, therefore, invited discussion upon the subject, remarking that the Senate of Pennsylvania was not disposed to act until it had first taken counsel with the merchants of this metropolis.

Mr. Buzby, at length, discussed the question, taking the ground that a railroad ought to be upon a par with a turnpike, bound to carry everything that was offered to it, upon equal terms to all. Mr. Buzby deprecated the growing power and influence of railroads. He demonstrated, according to his view, that they were rapidly gaining political power. Every station along their lines was a centre from which political influence went out. Ultimately, unless something were done, their power would be beyond control.

Ex-Collector Thomas, when earnestly called upon, said that he was not prepared to impart much information to the assemblage here present. As to a free railroad law, outside of railroad companies, there was but one opinion. There can be no question as to the value of active competition among railroads as of individuals. Railroads were constructed for the benefit of the people, and not for the stockholders; yet their whole management is directed to the aggrandizement of the stockholders instead of the people. These railroads are not managed for the interests of the people. The facilities they extend to the business community are in proportion just to their own. They ought to be obliged to furnish cars sufficient to bring the produce of this State to a market, and to carry the goods sold here to their destination. It ought to be such a penal offence not to transport at once goods consigned to a shipper for delivery. Such legislation would have a most salutary effect.

Mr. Thomas argued that anything short of a uniform system must be manifestly unjust. We are all citizens of one common wealth; the laws should bear equally upon all, and the railroad company should not be permitted to discriminate to the prejudice of the individual. The charge as to distance must be left to regulate itself. It does not so much affect the shipper or the railroad as it does the people of the neighborhood whence the freight is shipped. There can be no question as to the justice of this matter, for the large shipper can afford to pay more than the small one. If there be any difference, let the large shipper pay more than the small one. (Applause, long continued.) The speaker hoped to see the time when any party willing to pay the expense and "damages" for constructing a railroad would be permitted to do it.

Colonel Alfred Day, of the Coal Exchange, especially called upon by the Chair, made a lucid and forcible exposition relative to the matter in question. He pronounced the railroad companies of the commonwealth as public carriers, bound to perform the duties prescribed for them by their charters. Mr. Day's remarks were interrupted by frequent applause.

Mr. Robert Hare Powell followed. He severely animadverted upon the exactions of corporations. He considered that corporations were created first for the people of the commonwealth. The large shipper should pay the more, because his profits were the greater; he should not profit to the impoverishment of the smaller.

Mr. Andrew J. Catherwood remarked that he was the sixth subscriber to the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was born in this city, and took a natural pride in it. When he subscribed to the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad he wrote down the transaction upon his books to the account of profit and loss. The enterprise lagged. The speaker went around among the draymen, carters, coopers and laborers, and advocated the claims of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They took the stock, fifty dollars at a time. What is the result? The road is prosperous. Now it has bought everything that was purchasable. They have even just bought the Pan Handle. (Applause.) They have got everything.

The speaker then referred to the various operations of the Pennsylvania Railroad in earnest terms, denouncing its management as antagonistic to the interests of the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Catherwood summed up by imploring that this Senate committee would give us relief. We may be but a manufacturing village and a set of Quakers, but we can be a great exporting city. If the Legislature of the State will but put its foot upon the necks of these corporators, then the city of Philadelphia will take its place—the place to which it is entitled—as the first commercial city of the Union.

Mr. Brice urged the making of a general railroad law, illustrating it by reminiscences from his own business transactions, showing that consignors in the west had ceased sending to him because they could consign it at cheaper rates to New York. Mr. Brice was heartily applauded.

Mr. I. W. Morris seconded the remarks of the gentleman who had preceded him.

Several speakers followed, urging the adoption of a general railroad law, and the meeting then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PEACE SOCIETY.—The second annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Society was held in the Franklin Institute yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called to order by Alfred H. Love, Esq., who, in the absence from the city of the President, George W. Taylor, nominated Alfred B. Justice to the chair. Adopted.

The Secretary read the report of the Executive Committee, which was adopted.

An amendment to the Constitution, creating the office of Assistant Secretary, was proposed and adopted.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

A number of communications from different parts of this country and Europe were read.

A letter, declining re-election as President, from George W. Taylor, Esq., was read and accepted.

The following officers were unanimously elected:—

President—James Mott.
Vice-Presidents—T. Elwood Chapman, Rachel M. Townsend.
Secretary—Dr. H. T. Child.
Assistant Secretary—Anna M. Wise.
Treasurer—H. M. Laing.
Executive Committee—A. H. Love, Lucretia Mott, Joseph M Townsend, Francis Parker, Sarah T. Rodgers, Alfred B. Justice, Mary B. Lightfoot, Sarah Betts, John Kenderdine, Dinah Mendenhall, Rebecca S. Hari, Lydia H. Hall, Hannah C. Amber, Ebenezer James.

The following amendment to the Constitution was proposed:—

In order to give evidence of the sincerity of the belief we hold, it is agreed that the Executive Committee, or a quorum thereof, shall constitute a board of arbitration, to whom our members and such others as may desire to do so, shall refer all matters of difference occurring between them.

After considerable discussion upon the benefits that would arise therefrom, participated in by Mrs. Rachel Townsend, Jacob Paxson, Esq., Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, Dr. Henry T. Child, and others, it was finally adopted.

On motion, a Committee on Finance was appointed by the Chairman.

The committee appointed for that purpose reported a series of resolutions, pending the consideration, separately, of which, the meeting adjourned to meet at 7½ in the evening.

The resolutions read as follows:—

Whereas, The highest development of our nature is spiritual, and culminates in that peace which is shocked with oppression, injustice, hate, robbery, and murder, the natural concomitants of war:

And whereas, It is not so much from the opposition of the few who advocate war, as it is from the indifference of the many who, while they admit peace to be right, inconsistently question its practicability and expediency, that peace is not established; therefore

Resolved, First. That we continue our earnest efforts to remove the causes and abolish the customs of war, and relying upon the truth, justice, and practicability of the peace principle; and that we appeal and agitate in love and charity, "whether men will hear or whether they will forbear."

Second. That we adhere to the declaration that "all men have a natural and inalienable right to life," and protest against any further nullification of this principle by the war system.

Third. That as "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," we demand the impartial voice of the governed and the rights of minorities; and that it neither create nor sustain any anti-Christian government; and arraigning a government that prepares for and resorts to man-impoverishment, enslavement, torture and killing, as anti-Christian, barbarous, and destructive of its true end, it should be immediately amended or superseded.

Fourth. That we are for strong government; but that strong government is self control: love, not hate; justice, not oppression; mind, not muscle; life, not death.

Fifth. That the arsenal and military academy adjoining the church and school-house is a mockery and disgrace; and it is high time another Luther nailed to the door a Thesis denouncing the further desecration of reason and spirit to deadly force; and we appeal to the Church to use its power, and so speak plainly for the radical peace principles of Jesus Christ, the foundation of its faith.

Sixth. That we must look to the children as our friends, and cordially invite them to the standard of peace. Let them abstain from military trainings, practise the principles of love among themselves, and learn the arts of peace. Let their playthings, school books, and reading matter be less in the spirit of war.

Seventh. That we reject the propositions, "In time of peace prepare for war," and "Peace at any price," for the former perpetuates war, and the latter repudiates the only price for peace, which is righteousness; for peace will never cease its demands until the last dollar of the last man and human virgin is unitarily acknowledged; and, in accepting the declaration, "First pure and then peaceable," we see no excuse for war, which is impure itself, and the parent of gross impurity; and an "armed peace" being inconsistent, and a reproach to the age, we demand disarmament and arbitration the world over.

Eighth. That the Indian is in insurrection against wrong and outrage, and any peace will be but temporary, except it secure to him the same rights over the homestead and appropriated domain as is granted to others; until the invidious distinction of "Indians not to vote" is removed from the Constitution, and he is placed in the line of citizenship with proper representation. Let him become interested in the Pacific Railroad and he will be our friend, and it will not have to be laid in blood. The civilization that is opposed to Christianity is a failure, and will receive condign retribution.

Tenth. That it is an insult to common sense to substitute deadly force for reason, and to kill countrymen to save a country.

At the evening session a discussion ensued on the resolutions, which took a wide range, and was participated in by a number of the audience.

The Bible was referred to as favoring peace, and one gentleman thought it advocated war.

It was urged that each member should originate peace ideas in his own heart, by practising Christian virtues, and there would be no cause for either arbitration or war.

A slight amendment was offered and accepted to the second and third resolutions, Lucretia Mott making the suggestions. The meeting increased in number and interest, and speeches were made by Robert E. Evans, John W. Hurn, Rachel W. Townsend, Dr. Child, Alfred H. Love, and Lucretia Mott, on the resolutions, the fifth in the series calling out much intense feeling. Mrs. Mott spoke at length for it. Mr. Hurn presented some objections, and asked some close questions, and was answered by Mr. Love and others. In the meantime a number signed the constitution.

Mr. Wadsworth, of Chicago, then spoke on the influence of children, and our duty towards them. Bennett G. Walters, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Charles Parker, of Philadelphia, Mr. Hood, and others, made short addresses. Jeremiah Hacker, of Berlin, N. J., spoke fully, and the meeting was animated throughout with the spirit of true radical peace, and the closing remarks of Lucretia Mott were full of love and charity, and yet pointed as to the duty of the hour. At a little after 10 o'clock the meeting adjourned, to meet at the call of the Executive Committee. The next meeting of the General Society is to be held in Washington, D. C., the last week in January next.

STEAM BOILER INSPECTOR.—His Honor Mayor McMichael has selected the following-named gentlemen to compose the commission named in the ordinance to provide for the appointment of an Inspector of Steam Engines and Boilers in this city:—J. Vaughn Merrick, President of the Franklin Institute; William Sellers, of the firm of Sellers & Co.; Jacob G. Neaffie, of the Penn Iron Works; Robert Briggs, of the Pascal Iron Works; and James Moore, of the Bush Hill Works. The members of the Board met yesterday at the Mayor's office, and organized by electing Robert Briggs, Esq., as President. The Commission will now be prepared to receive applications for the position of Inspector.

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NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 fm 3p PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM H. CONRAD, Deceased.
Notice is given that MARY M. CONRAD, widow of said decedent, has filed in said Court her petition, in which she elects to retain $300 out of the real estate of said decedent, in pursuance of the act of April 14, 1851, and supplements. Said petition will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, 16th of November, 1867, unless exceptions thereto be filed.
11 1 fm 4t* THORN, for Petitioner

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER

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For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Canada, and West Indies. 9 13mwfsu

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....6:36 MOON RISES....2:40
SUN SETS....4:49 HIGH WATER....10:59

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. ALLEN, MATTHEW BAIRD, JOSEPH G. GRUBB, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Baltic	Southampton	New York	Oct. 23
Belgian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 24
City of Cork	Antwerp	New York	Oct. 26
Europe	Havre	New York	Oct. 26
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 26
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 26
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 26
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 26
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Oct. 29
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 30
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 31
Arago	Havre	New York	Oct. 31
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 2
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Nov. 5
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Nov. 7
St. Laurent	Havre	New York	Nov. 9
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 9
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 13

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 9
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 9
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Nov. 14
Europe	New York	Havre	Nov. 16
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 16
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Arago	New York	Havre	Nov. 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Nov. 9
H. Chaney	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 11
Star and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Nov. 12
Columbia	New York	Havana	Nov. 14
S. America	New York	Brazil	Nov. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Zeyla, Howes, Port Spain, J. B. Heyl & Co.
Schr K. G. Willard, Parsons, Portland, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, jr.
Str Philadelphia, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
Br. schr Alice Flora, Foote, 16 days from Nassau, with fruit, bound to Baltimore—put into this port in distress. 28th ult., off Hatteras, encountered a heavy gale from E. to SE., which lasted forty-eight hours, during which lost both masts, and all attached.
Schr Marion Gage, Brower, 9 days from Wilmington, with lumber to captain. 31st ult., lat. 36 03, lon. 74 52, experienced a heavy gale from W. NW. to N. NW., which lasted fourteen hours; 11 A. M., same day, was boarded by a heavy sea, which swept overboard 10,000 feet of lumber, everything movable off the decks, split mainsail, and did other damage.
Schr Flight, Stone, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Lady Emma, Snedicor, 6 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Hebe, Jackson, 4 days from Snow Hill, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr S. Croft, Jefferson, 2 days from Chesapeake City, with grain to Christian & Co.
Steamer Annie, Tuft, 29 hours from Norwalk, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Bessie Harris, Woodworth, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 26th ult.
Ship L. B. Gilchrist, Watts, hence, at New Orleans 2d inst.
Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, hence, at Wilmington yesterday.
Barque Irma, Cummings, for Calbarien and Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 31st ult.
Barque Haildon, Sorby, hence for Rotterdam, at Brownshaven 23d ult.
Brig Eolus, Forbes, hence, at Leghorn 26th ult.
Schr Nellie Starr, Poland, for Sagua and Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 31st ult.
Schrs S. Castner and N. Potter, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr Armitage, Edwards, hence, at Norfolk 4th inst.
Schrs J. Rowlett, Bradley, and H. C. Slate, Willetts, hence, at Richmond 5th inst.
Schr Annie Edwards, Somers, hence, at Galveston 31st ult.
Schr Julia Nelson, Cavalier, hence, at Norfolk 6th instant.
Schr North Pacific, Akerson, hence, at Alexandria 6th inst.
Schrs P. Price, Yates, and E. G. Erwin, Acton, hence, at Washington 6th inst.
Schrs J. Simmons, Young; S. A. Hoffman, Haley; and Emma B. Shaw, Shaw, hence, at Newburyport 4th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Norwegian Government has given notice that from the 1st day of October, 1867, the following new lights will be exhibited:—

A fixed white light at Homlung, on the western side of the entrance to Lauesvoeig, east side of the entrance to Christiana Fiord.
The light is of the sixth order.
The position of the light is in lat. 59 1 25 N., lon. 11 2 25 E. of Greenwich.
A fixed light at Stabben, on the west coast, is a fixed white light, but reflects a red light towards Floro.
The light is of the fifth order.
The position, as given, is in lat. 61 36 N., lon. 4 57½ E. of Greenwich.
A fixed white light on Kind Island, on the west coast.
The light is of the sixth order.
The position, as given, is in lat. 61 38½ N., lon. 46¾ E. of Greenwich.
A fixed and flashing white light at Stot with a flash every two minutes, exhibited from a tower over a yellow wooden building on the centre Selskicer, northwest coast.
The light is of the fourth order.
The position, as given, is in lat. 66 56½ N., lon. 13 29 E. of Greenwich.
Also, that by the end of October, 1867, the following new lights will, in all probability, be exhibited:—
Mandeis Rysingen, in lat. 57 58 N., lon. 7 29¾ E. of Greenwich.
Hetholm, in lat. 58 0½ N., lon. 7 22½ E. of Greenwich.
Ohna, in lat. 62 52¾., lon. 6 32½ E. of Greenwich.
The Norwegian Government intimates that further notice respecting these lights will be given.
By command of their lordships,
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Oct. 2, 1867.

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A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS AND COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY constantly on hand. 11 4 mwfsu

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 8, will be presented, for the first time this season, Auber's Charming Opera of
CROWN DIAMONDS.
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF MRS. E. SEGUIN,
GEMS OF THE OPERA.

MISS RICHINGS as Catarina, will sing:	The Young Pedrillo—*Rondo.* Oh, Sweet Con

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1867.

The Proposed Union of the Presbyterian Churches.

There is at present sitting in our city the General Union Convention of the Presbyterian Church, the object of the assemblage of which avowedly is to secure the union of all the opposing branches of that denomination. We hope that its object may be successfully accomplished. The division between the New and Old School, and the reform school, and all the other schools of Presbyterians, has long been the subject of keen regret by those who desire to see all working together to forward the influence of the Church. It would seem, from the actions of the wise men of that denomination, that they have not read Æsop's fable of the bundle of sticks, or else they would never have presented each of their feeble schisms separately to be broken by contact with the world. It has long been a wonder to intelligent men why it is that, while professing the most unequalled enthusiasm in their Master's work, the tendency of all denominations is to divide into counter factions, which are not allowed to exist in any secular association. It would, indeed, appear that sinners are wiser in this generation than the children of light; for we do not see political parties, in their struggle for office, cutting themselves up into fragments, with such disregard to power as to make us have a suspicion of treason. Yet this has marked the life of the Presbyterian Church. Doctrines infinitely minute have been the cause of division; details—so trivial and unimportant that, had they occurred in any other association but a Church, would not have merited debate, much less division—have been magnified into rocks on which the society has split. The election of deacons and the power of elders was one of the great causes of the almost fatal separation into the Old and New School Presbyterian Church. These divisions, small at first, have grown with time, until for some years there has been little more union between the two "schools" than either has with the Roman Church. At last, however, the folly, the wickedness of such a sacrifice of the power in their possession to the petty arguing over a small difference, has become apparent, and both the conventions of the divisions adopted resolutions favoring a union on some basis of compromise. And this Convention is the fruit of this desire to secure a united Presbyterian Church. It is, therefore, of great interest to the Church at large, and should receive the sympathy of all those who desire to see the influence of an influential religious denomination extended.

Its success, however, depends, to a very great extent—we may say depends entirely—on the preservation of a spirit of unity and mutual concession among the members. It is vitally important that each should yield his particular theory, in order that a basis generally satisfactory can be secured. And as the Convention was called for the declared object of effecting an union, it seems hardly necessary for us to add our conviction that, if any one is in it who is not in favor of such a consummation, he owes it to himself and the Master he professes to serve to withdraw, without seeking to cause discord. Recognizing the importance of fraternal unity of sentiment among the members, we extremely regret the untoward occurrence of Wednesday afternoon. The circumstances of the case are not laid before the public, and a false impression may be engendered that a serious division exists in regard to the feasibility of a union. The truth is that Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, commenced a speech with denying the possibility of the union of five different branches of the Presbyterian Church, scoffing at the object as one so impossible as not worthy of being attempted. In the course of his remarks he stated that not one of the Committee on Union were theologians, and for this statement was very properly called to order by Mr. Stuart, who was acting as President. The Doctor made some quick retort, and was continuing in the same strain, when the President insisted on his desisting, which, after protest, he reluctantly did. It is due to the rest of the Convention to say that they did not appear in the least to sympathize with the course of the reverend gentleman, and seemed much annoyed at the tone which he adopted.

Looking at the objection urged against the Committee on Union, that none of them were theologians, we fail to see any good cause for complaint. On the contrary, we most heartily congratulate the Convention that its committees are not "theologians." What is needed at present is not a discussion of the refined subtleties of the faith, nor the views of the members on some obscure passage of St. Paul on the subject of deacons. Men of sound common sense and earnest religious faith are the only ones who can gain the object in view. It was the theologians who caused the disunion. It has been their contumaciousness which has kept the breach open; and the most encouraging harbinger that the union is practicable is furnished by Dr. Breckinridge, when he tells us that the men who have the matter in hand are not "theologians." If all the differences between "tweedledum" and "tweedledee" are kept out of the Committee, a plan of union is certain.

Let us urge the members of the Convention to do all they possibly can to make the Church present an unbroken front. There is no necessity of reopening the subject of faith. The articles of all the five branches are identical. On all the cardinal principles they perfectly concur. They hold to the same creed and follow the same tenets. Why then quarrel over the minutiæ of Church government? Cancel all prejudices, and for the sake of the good of Christianity cease to permit such a positive scandal as a Church professing to work only for the advancement of religion, quarrelling within itself over insignificant details. It makes one doubt the sincerity of the profession of all when they see so little of their declared principles carried into practice. Let us, then, see all barriers thrown down, and one grand unit furnished by the Presbyterian Church—a structure which will resist the charges of all enemies, and be powerful in defending the faith against the assaults of "the world, the flesh, and the devil."

The Legality of Running the Cars on Sunday.

The Supreme Court in banc decided that the running of the cars on the Sabbath was not illegal in such a light as to bring it before that Court, and also held that the running was lawful, and not a "breach of the peace." This opinion was delivered by Justice Thompson, Chief Justice Woodward and Justice Read assenting; Justices Agnew and Strong dissenting. An opinion in the case was delivered by Justice Read, and the substance of it we give in brief. Speaking of the law in the case, he says:—

By the act of the 29 Charles the Second, ch. 7, for the better observance of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, no tradesman, artificer, workman, laborer, or other person whatsoever, shall do or exercise any worldly labor or work of their ordinary callings upon the Lord's Day or any part thereof (works of necessity and charity only excepted), "under a penalty of five shillings."

Under this statute, it has been held, a sale of a horse was not void, such sale not being made in the ordinary calling of the plaintiff or his agent; so a contract of hiring made on a Sunday between a farmer and a laborer for a year is valid, and the enlistment of a soldier by a recruiting officer is not within the statute. The words "other person or persons" do not include the owner or driver of a stage coach, and therefore their contracts to carry passengers on a Sunday are binding; so an attorney entering into an agreement on Sunday for the settlement of his client's affairs, and thereby rendering himself personally liable, is not thereby exercising his usual calling; and the penalty can only be incurred once on the same day. So a farmer engaged in haymaking on Sunday is not within the statute; nor are railways. "The statutes clearly do not apply to railway companies, so as to render it illegal for them to run trains for the conveyance of goods or passengers on a Sunday." Chitty on Carriers, 117.

Such was the law of England at the foundation of the Province of Pennsylvania by William Penn; for although railways were not in existence, stage coaches were, in 1658, in Cromwell's time. Penn's views on the subject of Sunday are to be found in his works and those of Barclay, and were the views of the Society of Friends, who were the early colonists. In the laws agreed upon in England, expression is given to them in the thirty-sixth law:—"That according to the good example of the primitive Christians, and for the ease of the creation, every first day of the week, called the Lord's Day, people shall abstain from their common daily labor, that they may the better dispose themselves to worship God according to their understandings."

In the great law passed at Chester in December, 1682, we find this declaration as to liberty of conscience:—"Nor shall he or she at any time be compelled to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place, or ministry whatever, contrary to his or her mind; but shall freely and fully enjoy his or her Christian liberty in that respect without any interruption or reflection. But to the end that looseness, irreligion, and atheism may not creep in under pretense of conscience, in this Province, 'Be it further enacted,' that according to the example of the primitive Christians, and for the ease of the creation, every first day of the week, called the Lord's Day, people shall abstain from their usual and common toil and labor. That, whether masters, parents, children, or servants, they may the better dispose themselves to read the Scriptures of truth at home, or to frequent such meetings of religious worship abroad as may best suit their respective persuasions."

Then came the act of the 22d of April, 1794, which was passed the year after the yellow fever had devastated our city, and which is the existing law. The first section enacts that "if any person shall do or perform any worldly employment or business whatsoever, on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday (works of necessity and charity only excepted), he shall for every such offense forfeit and pay four dollars."

It will be observed that the act of 1682 contained no penalty, which was, however, supplied by the act of 1700; but the act of 1705, like the statute of Ch. 2, did not apply to stage coaches or to travellers by public conveyances, and this was the wise and liberal law of the Province under which grew up the usages mentioned by C. J. Lowrie, in the Com. vs. Nesbit, 10 Casey, 398, and which would be illegal under a strict construction of the act of 1794. In 1779 and 1786 the language was changed, and this accounts for the exception of stage coaches in the provisions of the last-named act.

From these laws and their exceptions, Justice Read deduces the opinion that the prohibition was not intended to apply to cars or coaches. In regard to the morality of the running of the cars on Sunday, he concludes his lengthy opinion as follows:—

Having established the absolute necessity, in the present state of our city, of passenger railways, and the utter impracticability of doing without them, why should there be one day in seven in which that necessity must cease, and not operate? All that ceases on Sunday is common toil or labor, and the intention is to protect the laboring man, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. Besides worship and prayer, there are hours for healthful and innocent recreation. These are protected by the constitutional provision.

We have public squares and a great public park owned by our fellow-citizens, and intended for their benefit and that of their wives and children. Clergymen, lawyers, physicians, merchants, and even judges, have six days in the week in which they may enjoy all these and other similar advantages, and which they may do so cheaply by means of the passenger railways. The laboring man, the mechanic, the artisan, has but one day in which he can rest, can dress himself and his family in their comfortable Sunday clothes, attend church, and then take healthful exercise; but, by this injunction, his carriage—*the poor man's carriage, the passenger car*—is taken away, and is not permitted to run for his accommodation. The laboring man and his children are never allowed to see Fairmount Park, a part of his own property.

The cars are required on Sunday to carry persons to and from church, and are not these church-going people entitled to have them? The necessity for this clearly exists on Sunday, and so it does enable persons to partake of the fresh air in the squares and parks, and in the country.

But we should not oblige the workingman to confine himself to his own narrow, stifling room, and forbid him to enjoy the fresh air of heaven. We have three long months of summer which the laboring man cannot escape. Merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, judges, and physicians run away from them, and even clergymen leave their churches, and go to the seashore or to the mountains, to avoid the torrid months of July and August. Shall not the operative have the poor privilege allowed him of a passenger car on Sunday?

The same necessity exists on Sunday as on any other day, enhanced by the fact that you are preventing thousands from attending houses of religious worship.

I place my opinion, therefore, of the entire legality of running passenger cars on Sunday, on the same footing with the Sunday trains of the steam railroads, as being clearly within the exceptions both of necessity and charity. The mail protects nothing but the mail car on the steam railroads, and many of the trains carry no mail at all.

If I conceded the illegality, still it would be clear to me that these plaintiffs have a standing in this Court, and no right to ask for any injunction against these defendants. It is a matter for the Commonwealth alone, "and she has her own chosen officers to protect her own rights, and the rights of the whole community are what constitute public rights, or the rights of the Commonwealth."

I am deeply impressed with the necessity of a proper observance of Sunday as a day of worship and prayer, and of rest from labor; but living under the new dispensation and not under the old dispensation, I feel no inclination to turn the Lord's Day into a *Jewish Sabbath*.

Thus this vexed question is at last settled, and even those who were most bitterly opposed to it because they deemed it illegal, can only now assent, when the highest judicial power of the State decides otherwise. It is probable that, as they are lawful, they will be very generally patronized. We may expect to have the benefit of them for the first time on Sunday next, when an opportunity to judge of the workings of the innovation will be afforded. We hope it will occasion no disorder.

What the "City Fathers" Did Yesterday.

The regular Thursday meeting of the Councils of Philadelphia took place yesterday, and the usual business was transacted. By the usual business, we mean three hours of useless discussion, and the voting of a number of bills which the property-holders will next year have to pay. In addition to the standard order of business, the question of the Presidency of Girard College came up. Select Council, by a vote of 11 to 10, adopted a resolution directing the Directors of the Institution to suspend all action in regard to the expulsion of the President until after the Committee of Councils had reported. In Common Council an adjournment prevented a vote being reached; but Mr. R. M. Evans delivered a characteristic speech. He said that "Councils gave the Directors the power to govern the institution, and after the Board has acted it is improper for the Chamber to interfere. The difficulty now is a partisan one, and the gentlemen who complain of the removal of Mr. Smith forget that the Democrats made a clean sweep there, and by partisan means secured the election of Mr. Smith."

In the first place, the speaker makes a remarkable assertion. The Councils have lost all power over the Directors. The Chambers cannot interfere, whatever the Directors do. Suppose that they should see fit to destroy the College, or to close it for six months without cause, or to charge board for all the boys admitted, could not Councils interfere? It is absurd to claim that the power to direct the Directors does not ultimately reside in Councils. They could not empower the Board to do an illegal act, and the moment the Board attempts such, they exceed their delegated power, and it is not only the right, but also the duty of Councils to interfere. So far as the statement that the election of Mr. Smith was a partisan one is concerned, it is simply false. The old Board, knowing that it had no power to remove President Allen for political reasons, adopted the expedient of reducing his salary. The end was the same, although in one case the way was a legal and in the other an illegal one. Mr. Allen resigned, and there was a vacancy for months, and finally Major Smith, without having anything to do with the creation of the vacancy, accepted the office. His retention at present is not on political grounds in the least. The five Republican dailies all oppose his removal as strongly as the two Democratic ones. We are demanding justice, and not political favor; and as Major Smith is not a Democrat, there can be no sense in the cry of politics. But even if he was, and he did his duty in his office, we would be opposed to the rude expulsion which has been coarsely ordered by a bare majority of the Board. The speech of Mr. Evans, if it was not convincing, was sufficiently long to send the question over until next week.

—Among the appropriations made was one of "$300 for analyzing a child's stomach." It seems to us that this is a rather dear price for such an investigation. If a physician could get a few children's stomachs a year to analyze, he would have quite a comfortable income.

Also, $3250 for the expenses of the special committee to receive "Generals Sheridan and Hancock," which, upon investigation, turned out to be only for General Sheridan, as General Hancock paid all his own expenses. We would like to have the items for such an exorbitant charge. Three thousand two hundred dollars is really enormous for the bills of three men for two days and a half.

The *trifling* sum of $14,500 was appropriated for the fees of the District Attorney for one year, and $10,500 for those of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions. These sums really "o'ertop the infinite."

Mr. Evans submitted an ordinance requiring passenger railroad cars to have guards on the front platform, to prevent persons getting on or off at that end of the car. This movement is a good one. The recent case in court, in which a boy was killed by standing on the front platform and being dragged off by a brick-pile, is a fearful evidence of how necessary such a reform is. In connection with the same case Mr. Wagner submitted a resolution looking towards the removal of brick piles in our principal streets. As both these questions were of practical importance, and really demanded by the condition of the city, they were immediately——referred to a Committee, from whose scrutiny it is improbable that they will ever emerge. All appropriations are passed immediately, without items or examination, but necessary laws are sent to committee, and in these graveyards they too often frequently repose forever. But then Councils are careful bodies, and do not wish to act precipitately!

$10.000 TO $30,000 TO BE MADE ON each State, on a patent. Apply for three days, from 3 to 5, at No. 233 N. NINTH Street.

DIVIDENDS.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, Cashier.
11 6 5t*

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on demand. B. C. YOUNG, Cashier.
11 5 6t

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 5, 1867.
The Directors have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, clear of United States tax. W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.
11 5 6t

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1867.
The Directors have declared a dividend of NINE PER CENT. clear of taxes, payable on demand. B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.
11 4 6t

UNION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, and payable on demand. N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier.
11 5 6t

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax. M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.
11 5 6t

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THIRTEEN PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. [11 5 6t] WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes. J. WIEGAND, JR., Cashier.
11 5 6t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax. W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.
11 5 6t

BARGAINS! BARGAINS

Nearly Three Hundred Thousand Dollar Worth of Elegant Imported

DRY GOODS,

That Must be Sold Immediately.

Silks, Shawls, Cloths, and Dress Goods

IN EVERY VARIETY,

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invite the attention of ladies to their immense STOCK OF GOODS now selling at such prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to purchasers.

This large stock MUST be closed out, and the public can depend on bargains in new and fashionable goods. 11 4 tf

A CARD.---EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 South SECOND Street, respectfully inform their customers and the public that they have arranged with their Salesmen and Salesladies to be at the Store in time to commence Business at Eight o'clock in the Morning.

This is rendered necessary in consequence of the number of persons who have been daily in attendance to make purchases, and have not been able to get waited upon, and which will afford them a greater opportunity to make their selections. 11 7 2t

FINE FRENCH VELVET CLOTHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Invite the attention of Ladies to their stock of
FINE VELVET CLOTHS,
THE BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET.
The Colors are:—
Beautiful Shade of Purple.
Beautiful Shade of Blacks.
Beautiful Shade of Browns.
Beautiful Shade of Whites.
Brown and Black Mixed Do.
11 4 p

600 ARCH STREET. 600

CRIFFITH & PAGE.
NEW AND DESIRABLE
GOODS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS
FINE
SWISS CARVED BRACKETS,
WALNUT
11 s fw
BOOK-SHELVES AND LADDERS.

PHILADELPHIA STEAM PASTE COMPANY'S Flour Paste Manufactory, back of No. 19 FETTER Lane. Bookbinders, Paper Box Makers, Trunk Makers, and all who want a superior article of Paste CHEAP, will find it to their interest to use it. Sold in large or small quantities. 11 4 6t*

500 MILES OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Running West from Omaha Across the Continent,
Are Now Completed.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other Company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until it is completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE

To the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. More than one-third of the work has already been done, more than one-third of the whole line is now in running order, and more laborers are now employed upon it than ever before. More than

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IN MONEY

Have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The available means of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, derived from the Government and its own stockholders, may be briefly summed up as follows:—

1.--United States Bonds,

Having thirty years to run and bearing six per cent. currency interest, at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a *second lien* as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Government, which also pays the company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, etc. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien. The claims against the Government since April of the current year amount to four and one-half times this interest.

2.--First Mortgage Bonds.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the Government, and *no more and only as the road progresses*. The Trustees for the bondholders are the Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and the Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the law.

3.--The Land Grant.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute donation from the Government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than $1 50 per acre at the lowest valuation.

4.--The Capital Stock.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which over $3,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 500 miles) at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $8000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-six of the eleven hundred miles assumed to be built by the Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile,

The Total Cost of Eleven Hundred Miles will be as follows:—

914 miles, at $68,058	$62,205,012
186 miles, at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, etc	4,500,000
Amount	$83,445,012

As the United States Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

Available Cash Resources for Building Eleven Hundred Miles:—

United States Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital Stock paid in on the work now done	5,369,750
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at $1.50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$85,145,750

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

Active inquiry has already been made for a portion of these lands, and arrangements are now proposed to offer a part of them for sale. While their whole value will not be available for some years to come they will remain a very important source of revenue to the Company. The lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are selling at from $6 to $12 per acre, and other land-grant companies in the West are receiving equal prices for similar properties.

FUTURE BUSINESS.

The most skeptical have never expressed a doubt that when the Union Pacific Railroad is finished, the immense business that must flow over it, as the only railroad connecting the two grand divisions of the North American continent, will be one of the wonders of railway transportation; and as it will have no competitor, it can always charge remunerative rates. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, of New York, is now running a regular line of its splendid steamers between San Francisco and China and Japan, which is doubtless the pioneer of other lines that will traverse the Pacific Ocean laden with the teas, spices, and other products of Eastern Asia. Excepting some very heavy or bulky articles of comparatively low values, shortness of time decides the direction of freights, and most of these cargoes will find their natural transit over the Union Pacific Railroad.

It is quite within bounds to say that its traffic will be limited only by the capacity of the line, and that no other road will find a *double track* so necessary. California and Oregon must not only be supplied with means of transport for their passengers, mail, treasure, and other freights, but the inhabitants of Dakotah, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and Montana will communicate with the older States almost entirely by this road. It will be the avenue to all the great mining district, which is only waiting this ready means of communication to receive a population that will develop its vast mineral and other resources, and which, of itself, would furnish ample business for a railway line.

EARNINGS FROM WAY BUSINESS.

While the through business of the Company will be amply remunerative, it is still in the future, but the local business on the part of the road in operation has been most satisfactory.

During the quarter ending July 31, an average of 326 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:—

EARNINGS.

Passengers, Freight, Telegraph, and Mails	$772,275·84
Transportation of Contractors' Materials and men	279,282·41
Total	$1,305,028·95

EXPENSES.

Fuel, Repairs, Offices, Conductors, Trains, etc.	$398,699·92
Net Earnings to balance	607,609·03
Total	$1,206,028·95

The net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter were $237,276·20. The account for the *commercial business* stands as follows:—

Earnings for May, June, and July	$573,735·54
Expenses " " "	237,966·50
Net Profit	$335,769·04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Whose principal is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments.

THEY PAY SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD

And are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No 40 S. Third street.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street.
J. E. LEWARS & CO., S. Third street.
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

In Wilmington, Delaware, by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, 5 Wall st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers 33 Wall st.

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained on application. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER.
NEW YORK.
October 18, 1867. 11 1 46s

GLOBE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
LORING ANDREWS, JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, } Vice-Presidents.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CASH ASSETS $1,000,000

ORGANIZED JUNE, 1864.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH. LOSSES PAID IN CASH. IT RECEIVES NO NOTES; AND GIVES NONE.

By the provisions of its Charter, the entire surplus belongs to Policy Holders, and must be paid to them in Dividends, or reserved for their greater security.

Dividends are made on the contribution plan, and paid annually, commencing two years from the date of the Policy.

It has already made two Dividends, amounting to

$103,000·00,

An amount never before equalled during the first three years of any company.

FREE PERMISSION GIVEN TO TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR. NO POLICY FEE REQUIRED. FEMALE RISKS TAKEN AT THE USUAL PRINTED RATES, NO EXTRA PREMIUM BEING DEMANDED.

Applications for all kinds of Policies, Life, Ten Year Life, Endowment, Term, or Children's Endowments taken, and all information cheerfully afforded at the

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 408 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
ELMES & GRIFFITTS,
MANAGERS.
Department of State of Pennsylvania.
CHARLES E. ELMES, late of Phila National Bank.
W. J. GRIFFITTS, Jr. 10 23 ws2t4p

Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance effected in the most reliable Companies of this city, and in those of New York, New England and Baltimore

PORT WINES.

We have just received a splendid invoice of really fine
OPORTO PORT WINE,
Which we offer by the Cask or Demijohn,
At Importation Prices.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We make the exchange to-day (November 7), and pay a difference as follows:— [11 6 tsop

On $1000 of Five-Twenties, of	1862	$159·75
" "	1864	131·00
" "	1865	129·25
" "	1865 and 1867, July	134·50
" Ten-Forties		99·75
" 1881s		127·25
" June Seven-Thirties		101·25
" July "		100·25

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,

At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SHALL NATURE BE SUSTAINED?—To give debilitating medicines to the weak is about as sensible as it would be to try to help a man to his feet by kicking him when he was down.

That sort of practice is going out of fashion. It has filled so many graveyards that people no longer believe in it.

If those who are not strong by nature expect to avoid the attacks of disease, they must endeavor to acquire the vigor necessary to resist it.

How is this to be done? Common sense suggests by the use of invigorating medicine.

The great object is to STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM WITHOUT EXCITING IT.

This object is accomplished by the judicious use of the most potent and genial of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Many valuable properties are combined in this preparation. It improves the appetite and renders digestion easy and perfect.

It gives steadiness to the nerves, induces a healthy natural flow of bile; prevents constipation without unduly purging the bowels; gently stimulates the circulation, and, by promoting a vigorous condition of the physical system, promotes, also, that cheerfulness which is the truest indication of a well-balanced condition of all the animal powers.

Summer leaves both the body and the mind more or less exhausted. Now is the time to recruit them and thus forestall the malarious fevers and other complaints which prostrate so many thousands every Fall.

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES for families are viewed with favor by all intelligent citizens, in and out of the profession. The medicines or specific for each disease are supplied in proper quantities with full directions in a small book, and they have been the means of effecting very great benefit. The system of having a specific for each particular disease, first introduced by Dr. Humphreys, and has been elaborated and extended with great care, and for their simplicity and efficiency leave but little to be desired. Depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George G. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 326 South Second street; Mauhall, Thirteenth and Shippen streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

EVERY CIVILIZED NATION in the Old World, though borne down by taxation, has secured a home for the brave soldiers who return disabled or superannuated from the wars. In these places a wounded veteran is allowed to live in peace and comfort, and all the people honor him. His praises are sung within and without the gates. Just such an establishment that the managers of the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers wish to establish in this country. If the reader will refer to the announcement of these patriotic men in another column of this paper, they will find many statements of vital interest to every American-loving community. By paying one dollar to the Gettysburg Asylum Association, No. 1126 Chesnut street, a ticket to a grand concert is supplied, and the holder has a chance in the grand distribution of presents, which is to take place on the 22d of February, 1868.

THE RETURNS on the day after election, as copied from the cashier's book at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-Made Clothing Store, under the Continental, show a great gain over last week, and no doubt the gain has been for both parties—buyer and seller—for the clothing now sold is of a most superior quality, and low in price.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works, Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1210 Market street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1307 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

IF YOU WISH to be suited in Photographs go to Reimer's Gallery, Second street, above Green. Six cards, or one large picture $1; 12 Ferrotypes, 50 cts.

THE BANKRUPTS, as well as a list of their creditors and the amounts due each, is now being published in the *Commercial List and Price Current*.

A SURE REMEDY for Chills and Fever. AYER'S AGUE CURE never fails.

AMAZINGLY LOW!!!
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Merino and Wool Underwear.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1085 Chesnut street.

Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!

We now offer an immense stock of New Clothing for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter wear, made in the most careful manner, and of reliable texture, at ruinous prices to the manufacturers.
This tells the whole story.
Remember
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE.
ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

ROBB—SELTZ.—On the 7th instant, by Rev. Philip Seltz, D. D., THEODORE ROBB, of Colymano, N. Y., and LIBBY SELTZ, daughter of the late Richard Seltz, of this city.

SCHMOELE—WALKER.—On the 7th instant, by the Rev. G. D. Boardman, D. D., WILLIAM SCHMOELE, Jr., to Miss MARIANNA H., daughter of the late James Walker.

DIED.

BENNER.—On Wednesday afternoon, the 6th instant, CHARLES BENNER, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 3400 Market street, on Saturday afternoon, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands.

DUNCAN.—On Thursday, the 7th instant, GEORGE C. DUNCAN, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Athensville, Montgomery county, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Lower Merion Lutheran Church.

McGOWEN.—On the 7th instant, CATHERINE, wife of John McGowen, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 707 S. Fifteenth street, on Monday, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

SCULL.—On the 5th instant, ABIGAIL SCULL, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 450 Marshall street, on Seventh day morning, the 9th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Friends' Southwestern Ground.

SANSBURY.—On the 5th instant, LIZZIE STANSBURY, in the 25th year of her age, wife of Charles W. Stansbury, and eldest daughter of the late William and Elizabeth Daniels, after a painful and lingering illness, of consumption.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 985 Randolph street, on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

WOLF.—November 5, 1867, Mrs. CHRISTIANA WOLF, wife of George Wolf, aged 49 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1231 Hancock street, on Sunday afternoon at o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

BRASS BOLTS OF A VARIETY OF SIZES. Brass, Silver Plated and Iron Door Chains, along Wrought Iron Bolts for outside doors, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

NUT PICKS, WITH PEARL, IVORY, HORN, Ebony, and Cocoa Handles, and several styles of Nut Crackers, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

VERY THICK CAKE GRIDDLES, WHICH have the face ground off smooth, and a full variety of other Iron Griddles. Also, most sizes of Soapstone Griddles, which do not require to be greased in using, and, therefore, do not fill your house with the odor of burnt fat. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Proceedings of the National Union Convention This Morning.

This morning, preceding the opening of the Convention, devotional exercises were held. The attendance at these exercises was fair.

Rev. Silas Dickson, D. D., of Baltimore, presided.

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 o'clock. The Chairman announced the 68th Psalm as the opening hymn, commencing—

"Thou hast, O Lord most glorious,
Ascended up on high,
And in triumph victorious led
Captive captivity;
Thou hast received gifts for men,
For such as did rebel;
Yea, e'en for them, that God the Lord,
In midst of them might dwell."

The Rev. Dr. Backus then led in prayer.

The 12th chapter of Isaiah, and the 5th chapter of the Gospel by Matthew, were read by the chairman.

In announcing the 36th Psalm the chairman said that probably the last opportunity would be given for exhortation and praise, since the sacred assembly would sojourn before another morning.

Dr. T. J. Duffield was the first to address the meeting. He said he was a Calvinist, although he was a New School member. He put God first everywhere and every time. He believed in the perseverance of the saints; he loved the Presbyterian name; he loved the Calvinistic order, and the communion of saints. He believed in that great sentiment enunciated from the pulpit by Dr. Duff, that this was like the tribes coming up to Jerusalem, and the nearer they get to Jerusalem the nearer they get to one another; and that when they get on the Mount of Zion they were on the same platform.

Mr. McCauntort said—We have heretofore been setting forth in reference to the things on which we disagree, but now we are assembled to consider in what we agree. It is not for us to know what God's purposes are, but we are now about knowing that Christian union is being perfected. This is the most solemn day that has been spent by any minister of the gospel. He exhorted all to be in harmony, as it was God's purpose to bring all together.

Dr. Stephenson, who was next speaking, was interrupted by the entrance of the members of the Episcopal Convention. All being seated, Mr. Stuart, who was presiding, called for the singing of the 133d Psalm—

"Behold, how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well,
Together such as brethren are
In unity to dwell!"

The scene was perfectly grand and inspiring, as the whole body, Episcopalians and Presbyterians, united their voices in singing this beautiful and appropriate composition.

Mr. Stuart then read an extract from Paul the Apostle, relative to a Christian unity. During the reading of this portion of the Scriptures, some of the Episcopal clergy ascended the platform, seating themselves among the Presbyterians, and at its conclusion, Rev. Richard Newton, of the Epiphany, P. E., offered up an eloquent and impressive prayer.

Prof. H. D. Smith, of New York, then introduced the special deputation in a few remarks.

Mr. Stuart then, advancing to Bishop McIlvaine, said, "Brother, I can't call you bishop, for we are all brothers now of Christ."

Bishop McIlvaine said, "I am very glad to find presiding here ever this august body my old friend Mr. Stuart."

Advancing to the front he said:—We reciprocate your prayers for our welfare. Those prayers have been answered, not directly, but more auspiciously than many of us could have anticipated. God has answered them in the spirit of love. The entrance of your deputation was a grateful surprise, and every heart was opened at once. We are here to-day for the purpose of expressing our feelings, loves, and desires in response. It may seem to you a remarkable indication of Providence when I tell you that when the Episcopal Church was assembled in this city in 1856, the matter of promoting and co operating in measures for the bringing about a better understanding, was brought before the House of Bishops. A committee was appointed to take advantage of any opportunity that God in His Providence might devise in promoting a nearer union. It is remarkable that I am the only surviving member of that committee. The rest have all gone to the blessed union above. I am rejoiced to think it is reserved for me to stand in this place to discharge the duty in reference to an opening which I believed to be of the sort contemplated by the House of Bishops. The right hand of fellowship was extended to us yesterday, and now we appear before you to-day. I greet you in the name of the House of Bishops, and I greet you in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. (Applause.)

Bishop Lee, of Delaware, was then introduced by Mr. Stuart, who said the last time that Bishop McIlvaine, Bishop Lee, and I met we were at the gates of Richmond, asking Jefferson Davis to allow us to enter Richmond and minister to the starving Union soldiers who were battling for our beloved country. Now that we have one united country, may we not hope that soon we will have one united Church?

The Right Rev. Bishop Lee then said that the deputation had come to express a reciprocation of the courteous and Christian greeting that had been extended to our body. He felt, in common with the gentlemen who had preceded him, that the glad exchange of fellowship and Christian love was unprecedented and unexpected. This certainly cannot be attributed to the will or wisdom of man, but to God our Father.

Prof. Smith then recited the Apostle's Creed, all present repeating, after which, the hymn commencing "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love," was sung with wonderful effect by the entire congregation.

Mr. Stuart then in feeling terms alluded to the work performed by the late Dudley Tyng, and said that he took great pleasure in introducing a brother of that lamented reverend.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., then remarked that he could say but a few words, as the laity were expected to say something, and these few would come from his heart. When we entered this church, there was one in the deputation who felt that he was in his Father's house. The speaker then said that we were all brethren, bound together by the magnetism of the love of Jesus, and bent on the same object.

Judge Longshegam, and Mr. Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburg, replied in appropriate terms, on behalf of the laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. George H. Stuart then addressed the deputation, and spoke in a feeling manner of the services rendered by Bishop McIlvaine during the late Rebellion. He then called upon Rev. Dr. Hodge, of Princeton College, to respond in behalf of the Convention.

That gentleman delivered a pathetic response, during which there was scarcely a dry eye in the entire audience.

He said:—Gentlemen and brothers—honored and beloved:—I am called upon to present to you, in the name of this Convention, a very hearty Christian salutation. You here see around you the representatives of six Presbyterian organizations of this country, comprising, in the aggregate, at least 6000 ministers of Jesus, and an equal number of Christian Churches, and at least one million of Christians. They have been appointed to come up here to effect a union of hands, and a union of hearts, for the great work of Christ. This great body, with that yourselves have been connected with these few days past, are to enter into an earnest labor for the advancement of Zion—to do the task that the task-master has set us, knowing that if we labor for Him, we shall not have labored in vain. The day is coming, and is not far off, when we shall see churches arise such as the world never has seen before, beautiful as Terza, comely as Jerusalem, and terrible to the foes of Christ as an army with banners; and we shall see a church growing up of which Jesus Christ Himself shall be the chief corner-stone, the whole body fitly framed together, and growing into a holy temple in the Lord.

He was followed further on the part of the Convention by the Rev. Dr. Stearns, of Newark, N. J.

Several moments were spent in silent prayer, when the Rev. Bishop McIlvaine led in prayer, invoking the blessing of God upon the deliberations of the Convention, after which the Rev. Dr. John Hall performed the same office in reference to the Episcopal Church in this country and over the rest of the world.

Bishop Lee then recited the Lord's Prayer, the vast assemblage joining.

Mr. Stuart then, addressing Bishop McIlvaine, repeated the last three verses of the 6th chapter of Numbers—

"The Lord bless thee and keep thee.
"The Lord make His face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee.
"The Lord lift up His countenance upon thee, and give thee peace."

After this a solemn and impressive benediction was pronounced upon the good assembly of the two great branches of the Church, by the Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio. After this, by common consent, the Convention adjourned to 3 o'clock, and the members of the various divisions congratulated each other, and a scene of hand-shaking and cordial interchange of feelings ensued which beggars description.

Long after the hour of dismissal the Church was crowded with delegates, who could not bear to leave a scene of such deep interest.

This morning's Convention was to have resumed the discussion of the report of the Committee on a "basis of union," but the reception of the Episcopalian delegation and the fervent addresses made by the various members so occupied the attention of the Convention that it was referred to this afternoon. The report of this Committee, which is interesting, since in it all the various branches of the Presbyterian Church are to be merged, may be found on our third page.

LARCENY CASE.—On last Wednesday, a wagon loaded with window shades stopped in front of a house on Sixteenth and Coates streets. While the driver was engaged, some persons helped themselves to about sixty dollars worth of shades. The driver, on discovering the loss, lodged information with Officers Woodhouse and Widner, and the latter, from information received, visited the house of John Tracey, near Seventeenth and Coates streets. Mrs. Tracey came to the door, and on seeing the officers, she commenced to cry. She remarked that her husband had disposed of some of the shades. John was subsequently arrested, and after a hearing before Alderman Massey, was bound over to answer.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—George Williams (colored) and another man entered David Jacobs' second-hand clothing establishment, in the basement of No. 19 N. Second street, last night, and desired to make some purchases. Williams threw off his old clothes and put on a new suit, and his companion selected a coat. While Jacobs was waiting upon the latter Williams drew a blackjack and struck the proprietor a blow on the head, knocking him senseless to the floor. The assailant and his companion then left, but were pursued by an officer, who finally arrested Williams. The other made his escape. The defendant had a hearing before Alderman Godbou, and was held to answer.

THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM.

The Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society.

This morning the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society was held at the Franklin Institute, on Seventh street, above Chesnut. The attendance was large, and deep interest manifested.

Robert Purvis, Esq., Vice-President of the Society, called the meeting to order, and stated that this was the thirty-first annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society. He had been requested by the venerable President of the Society, James Mott, to occupy the chair, as the infirmities of age had rendered him incapable of performing the duties of presiding officer.

Lavinia T. Reed was elected Secretary.

On motion of Alfred H. Love, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The Chair appointed the following to constitute the committee:—Mahlon B. Linton, William H. Johnson, Thomas Garrett.

On motion of Jacob Paxon it was resolved that a Finance Committee, consisting of three, be appointed.

The Chair announced the following as constituting the Committee:—Edward M. Davis, Chairman, Edwin H. Coates, and Mary Grew.

Alfred H. Love announced that Frances E. Gage had forwarded forty volumes of her poems and temperance stories, the proceeds above the actual cost to be for the anti-slavery cause.

Edward M. Davis then made an earnest appeal to those present for funds to enable the anti-slavery cause to be carried forward to a successful consummation. He stated that the receipts at the meetings at Kennett Square and West Chester were large. Great interest was manifested in the meetings, and he had no doubt great good had been done in furthering the cause of anti-slavery. A thorough organization was necessary in all the small towns within thirty miles of Philadelphia. He would appeal to the Republican party to make the issue absolute, and just as simple as possible, that this is not a white man's Government. The issue in the coming election should be, Shall the colored man have suffrage? He believed in the loyalty, intelligence, and in the enlightenment of the men of this State, and that they would vote affirmatively on that question.

The Republicans were beaten by combinations. He would not eulogize them particularly. There is as much difference between the position of the Republican party and that of the Democratic party as there is between that very warm place below and that desirable one above.

The Republicans were timid and lukewarm. They were not organized—did not combine. The Democrats did. The Democrats beat us, first, by the power of combination; and secondly, by indifference on the other side. Mr. Davis then referred briefly to the great good the *Anti-Slavery Standard* had done in disseminating anti-slavery principles. It should receive the support of all.

Mrs. Mary Grew stated that Wendell Phillips gave all his spare time to the anti slavery cause without remuneration. His example should be followed. No more obligation rested upon him than devolved upon the rest of the advocates of the cause of God and humanity.

E. H. Coates said he understood the object of the Society is to diffuse the great principles of universal justice; and when a man is converted to the pure principles of Republicanism, which means pure anti-slavery, he becomes a free man. He will grant to others what he claims for himself; therefore the ballot is incident to anti-slavery, and no man will deny it to others if free himself.

Colonel Moss, of Missouri, said that one year ago he had advocated those principles which had made such great progress since. He had witnessed with pain the result of the recent elections in the North. Had the question been universal suffrage the defeat would not have been so bad.

The four millions of black people in this country who six years ago were chattels are to-day men. They have made great progress in education. To-day, in point of capacity to read and write, they stand alongside, ay, and beyond the white people of North Carolina. In 1860, in that State, there were fourteen to-day of readers and writers than was found among that class in 1860. They have shown their capacity for self-government, and are demonstrating it.

In the Southern States, where the elective franchise has been conferred upon them, they voted quietly; no riots or murders, and, more than that, there was no selling of votes. Their ballots were cast for liberty. They aided in saving the nation.

The Republicans found they could not carry on the struggle to sustain the Union without calling on *all* men to bear arms. The Republicans must remain true to that principle once more. The speaker hoped the day would soon come when the talk about race, "white man's government," etc., would cease.

Miss Mary Grew then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the revelations which are daily made of the continued purpose of the Rebel leaders of the South to regain, by political diplomacy, the supremacy they lost on the battle-field, and the continual manifestations of hatred towards the colored man throughout the South, excepting where such manifestations are restrained by the presence of the military forces of the United States, prove that the work of the American Abolitionists is not completed; and call upon them faithfully as our posts until those to whose redemption we are pledged shall be secured in the full possession of their liberty.

Resolved, That the timid and faltering course of the Republican party, its lack of confidence in the principles of absolute Right, and its lamentable failure to meet the demands of the situation in this perilous crisis, forbid us to leave our work in its hands.

Resolved, That we regard as utter faithlessness to its professed principles, and worse than suicide of the party, the proposal to compromise the Democratic party for the nomination to the Presidency of a man whose principles, if he has any, are so undefined that friends and foes of freedom alike claim him as their candidate; whose love of liberty, if he has any, is so faint that it inspires no word from his lips in behalf of imperilled insight and right, and whose record in this regard sane is quoted against negro suffrage, and eulogized by Montgomery Blair and the New York *Herald*.

Resolved, That in the present national crisis, we appreciate the influence of the paper, the *National Anti-Slavery Standard* is exerting on the public sentiment of the country, through our daily journals as well as its own readers, and through the radical portion of the members of Congress, who testify earnestly to its great value to themselves in their conflict, and implore its continuance; and we hereby respond to its claims on all true friends of freedom for its support; and urge our coadjutors to replenish its treasury, and extend its circulation as widely as possible.

Resolved, That he hail with joy the accession of the *Morning Post* to the list of daily journals of Philadelphia, and that we congratulate the public upon the high moral tone in which it speaks on the great questions of the day, and the fearlessness and fidelity with which it contends for the right, and rebukes wrong; and that we heartily commend it to the patronage of our fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That with grateful joy we record the fact that, since the last annual meeting, the doors of our city railroad cars have been opened by our State Legislature for the admission of our colored fellow-citizens; and though we regret that the Christianity of this city was insufficient to accomplish this act of justice without the intervention of the authority of the State, we rejoice that it is done, and that our colored citizens are relieved from the cruel insult and our city from the deep disgrace which, for so many years, they have endured.

Resolved, That we call upon the American Congress to be faithful to its duty, in this perilous crisis, by impeaching and deposing Andrew Johnson from the Presidency of the United States, and placing the Executive Department of the Government in loyal hands during the remainder of this Presidential term.

Aaron M. Powell said:—The chattelism against which we were formerly waging our warfare has been nearly all, quite abolished. The freedom of the negro, in the sense which we speak of freedom for the white race, has not yet been definitely secured.

The real cause of the recent defeat which has overtaken the Republicans is an unchristian, cruel, and unrelenting hatred of the black race, because of its complexion. In the months immediately before us we have large responsibility resting upon us, growing out of the peculiar issues and temptations incident to a Presidential campaign.

There are men, earnest enough as Radicals, when there is nothing political at stake, but as soon as the trial horn of political temptation comes, ready to seek the ground of availability whereon they may stand and forward their own personal and party ends. It is true, as is stated in the resolution, that the *New York Herald* and the Democratic journals abroad in the country are eulogizing General Grant.

From the lips of Montgomery Blair he is quoted as opposed to negro suffrage. He has yet given no assurance the Republican party and abolitionists that if he were made President, he would be the friend which the black man needs in this terrible emergency.

In advance, then, of the temptation which will be presented to you individually, a few months later, let me warn you that it will be your duty again, as it has been in days before, to be caught by no uncertain promises, and in words which have not the justification of solid facts which warrant your confidence.

We need to urge the most radical measures, and stimulate to the uttermost the leaders of the party which is more fully identified with the cause of the negro than the other. We need to exert ourselves to the uttermost to keep the standard of radicalism high and thoroughly uncompromising.

Let us, by a firm adherence to the principles which have animated us hitherto, go forward and make a radical opinion, which shall govern those who are the agents of the people in the public way of equal justice for all men and for all women, without reference to race or color.

The meeting, at 1 o'clock, adjourned until 2 o'clock.

A FRESH TRAGEDY.—Next Monday evening, we are positively assured a new tragic play will be produced at the Chesnut Street Theatre, called *Marie Antoinette*. The play has been translated into English from the original of Giacometti and especially adapted to the American stage for Mrs. D. P. Bowers, by Edmund Falconer, Esq., the distinguished English dramatist and comedian. Mrs. Bowers will enact the part of "Marie Antoinette" in an effective manner, and we have no doubt the new play will be entirely successful. Mrs. Bowers and the Chesnut Street Theatre management deserve a large patronage for the enterprise exhibited in bringing out this latest and greatest of modern dramas. All who have seen Ristori in the part will be anxious to see Mrs. Bowers' "Marie Antoinette."

STEALING SUGAR.—Edward D. Cooper and John Liston had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary yesterday morning, charged with the larceny of eighty-one pounds of sugar from a store at Swanson and Shippen streets. Catharine Garrety, it is alleged, bought the stolen property. The latter was also arrested, and had a hearing before the above-named magistrate. In default of bail the prisoners were sent below to answer.

THE REV. EDWARD L. CLARKE, of New Haven, Connecticut, has declined the call to the North Broad street Presbyterian Church, of this city. The liberal offer of $6000 per annum being made by this congregation, it is to be regretted that his valuable services as a pastor and preacher cannot be made an addition to our city pulpits.

MISSION HOUSE OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The annual report of the Mission House of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the year 1866-67 has been published, and from it we gather the following facts concerning that institution:—

The Mission House was organized in Gambier, Ohio, the seat of Kenyon College, in the summer of 1831. On the 1st of September of that year it was opened for students, but only four presented themselves, and for a year the institution was poor and languishing. In June, 1866, the institution was transferred to West Philadelphia, where the house No. 4816 Lancaster avenue had been purchased for $17,000. When the institution was transferred, ten students only accompanied the Principal; but the number increased to 64 during the year 1866. The Rev. J. G. Auer, the Principal, was almost alone in the work for two years, gathering the students together, and collecting the money for their support, besides attending to all the teaching, correspondence, and household matters.

During the past year, regular classes have been formed in the Mission House, and it has enjoyed a measure of prosperity. Most of the students, who come from different nations, have worked hard and done well. The first principal, however, has felt called upon to resign the position and proceed to Africa, and now the regular faculty of the House is made up as follows:—Rev. A. Shiras, Principal; Rev. A. M. Morrison; Rev. R. B. Claxton, D. D., Professor in the Divinity School; and the Rev. J. G. Auer, who will assist whenever his labors on a distant field will permit. Lectures have likewise been delivered before the students by the following:—

Rt. Rev. J. Payne, D. D., Missionary Bishop from Africa; Rt. Rev. G. W. Randall, D. D., Missionary Bishop from Colorado; Rt. Rev. C. M. Williams, D. D., Missionary Bishop from China; Rev. H. H. Morrell, Secretary and General Agent of the Foreign Committee, New York; Rev. John Liggins, Missionary from Japan; Rev. W. C. Duerr, Missionary from Africa; Rev. D. D. Smith, Missionary from China.

Christian men, from seventeen to twenty-five years of age, with a good school education, are admitted, and, as far as their own means are insufficient, supported by the Institution. The following are the officers of the Board of Trustees, which includes several of the leading ministers and members of the denomination:—President, Right Rev. W. B. Stevens, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania; Vice-President, Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D. D.; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Richard Newton, D. D.; Recording Secretary, Andrew Wheeler, Esq.; Treasurer, Charles B. Durborow, Esq.

RISTORI IN A NEW "ROLE."—This morning, at 11 o'clock, was the time fixed for a further hearing in the case of Randall vs Grau, to which it will be remembered the Queen of Tragedy, Madame Adelaide Ristori, was subpœned as a witness, and in consequence of her non-appearance, had an attachment issued against her to compel her presence. Alderman Hurley, it seems, was called out of the city yesterday afternoon, and could not be in his office until after to-day, and the result was that if the plaintiff insisted upon holding the witness for a warrant, a constable having the writ of attachment would have been compelled to hold the lady in custody until the magistrate's return. It was therefore suggested by Mr. William L. Hirst, Jr., who represented Madame Ristori, that as a matter of courtesy to a lady her deposition should be taken by consent of counsel before some other Alderman. John A. Owens, Esq., representing Mr. Randall, said that while every man and woman in the land, having a particle of artistic taste, must be proud to admit that they had an attachment for the lady's genius, few would desire to procure one for her body, backed by the City Commissioners, and the signature of a justice. He therefore with pleasure assented to the suggestion of Mr. Hirst, and would cheerfully agree to take Madame Ristori's deposition at his own or Mr. Hirst's office.

The parties therefore proceeded to the place agreed upon, and the following, among other testimony, was the result:—

Madame Adelaide Ristori, a witness on the part of the plaintiff being duly sworn according to law, deposes and saith:—I know Mr. Grau and Mr. Randall by sight; I remember Mr. Randall being at the French Theatre, New York, in August and September, 1866, the first performance was *Medea*. I do not recollect whether any of the scenes at that performance were new or not; I never have made any objection to play because the scenes were not new; I take the scenes as they are; I wished to have one piece of scenery changed for another.

Cross-examined—The piece of scenery to which I refer, and had put in the place of the old one, was already in the theatre.

(Signed) ADELAIDE RISTORI DEL GRILLO.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 8th day of November, A. D. 1867. J. P. DEHAVEN, Alderman.

THE WHISKY WAR.—Yesterday, Revenue Inspectors Donnelly and Ghegan paid an official visit to the establishment known as Coward's Distillery, on Otsego street, below Washington avenue, the proprietor being accused of not making the proper returns, according to the requirements of law. A seizure of the concern was made, the following articles being found in it:—A three-chamber still, with worm-tub and doubler attached; eight fermenters, each having a capacity of 3,500 gallons; a cistern full of spirits; a charger for the still, with a capacity of 2,000 gallons, located on the roof; and two bins of ground meal.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—Patrick Kelty, alias Ben Young, was arrested last evening at Sixth and Bedford streets, by Officer Carmichael, on suspicion of larceny. Kelty had a piece of Grey Union Cassimere in his possession, and seeing the officer he threw it into a cellar in that neighborhood. Carmichael paid no attention to him, but passed on, and hid himself and waited until Kelty's return. When the latter called for the piece of goods he was arrested. Alderman Tittermary committed him. The property awaits an owner at the Second District Station House.

THE GRANT MOVEMENT.—This evening, at 8 o'clock, the citizens of the Twenty fifth Ward favorable to the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency will meet at the house of Thomas Dickson, in Bridesburg.

A meeting of the citizens of the Twenty-first Ward will be held at the Masonic Hall, Manayunk, this evening, for the purpose of forming a Grant Campaign Club. Addresses will be made by Lieutenant William M. Runkel and others.

PAREPA-ROSA AND HER LOVE.—Mr. C. W. A. Trumpter, No. 926 Chesnut street, has just published a new song by Professor S. Behrens, of this city, entitled "My Love and I," written for and dedicated to Madame Euphrosyne Parepa-Rosa, the favorite *prima donna*. The music is simple, the melody sweet, and the words very neatly strung together in fair rhyme. The title-page is highly ornamented, and bears a fine likeness of Parepa. This ballad is destined to become quite popular.

COLONEL FORNEY.—We have received from Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Co. an admirable steel-plate likeness of Colonel John Wien Forney, the distinguished editor of the *Press*. The likeness is good, and will prove an acceptable keepsake to his many friends in Philadelphia. The picture is from the pencil and graver of Mr. Samuel Sartain, who seems to have all the genius of his father, the famous John Sartain.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.—J. Fitzpatrick, while asleep in the saloon under Odd Fellows' Hall, Frankford, last night, was robbed of his pocket-book, containing $15. Officer Clark arrested Long, on suspicion, with the theft. The latter was arrested and bound over by Alderman Holme.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Jane Harberson was employed as a domestic in a family residing at Alder and Columbia avenue. Yesterday Jane appropriated to her own use some of her employer's clothing, and for this she was arrested and held to answer by Alderman Kemble.

THE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.—On Monday next, at 10 o'clock, the fourteenth course of lectures and instruction in the Polytechnic College of this city will commence at the new College building on Market street, west of Seventeenth.

LARCENY OF MONEY.—Ann Allen has been committed by Alderman Tittermary upon the charge of the larceny of a pocket-book containing $10, the property of a sailor who found his way, last night, into defendant's house, No. 337 Shippen street.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.—John Walters was taken into custody yesterday for selling liquor to minors. He was fined $20 by Alderman Good. Defendant's place is on Allen lane, Germantown.

VIOLATING AN ORDINANCE.—Eleven persons were arrested yesterday for trespassing and gunning in School lane, Manayunk. They were taken before Alderman Ramsdale, and were each fined $5.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, November 7, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$197 25	taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881.		
$159 75	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$151 00	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$136 75	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$153 00	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$154 33	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$89 75	do.	do.	5 3-10 cent. 10-40s.
$161 25	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$155 25	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

11-5 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 716 RACE Street. 9 17 6p

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

The President's Organ on General Grant, Forney, Logan, and Washburne—Another Army Reform, Base-Ball Match, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.

Gen. Grant Makes Another Reformation.

General Grant has put a stop to the practice of Senators and members of Congress obtaining leaves of absence for Army officers by using their personal and official influence at the War Department. In this way officers have been kept away from their commands for months, drawing pay, while others, not able to avail themselves of influential friends, were obliged to remain at their posts, and even perform the duty of those who were absent. Grant has directed that hereafter no leaves of absence to Army officers shall be granted or considered, unless the application is made through the regular channels, and that no leaves will be granted when applied for by outside parties.

Base-Ball Match.

The match yesterday between the Commonwealth Base Ball Club of Philadelphia, and Unions, of Washington, resulted in favor of the former by a score of thirty-two to nineteen. The Commonwealths play the Olympics this afternoon.

Another Tune from the President's Organ.

The *Intelligencer* this morning is savage on Forney, Washburn, and Logan for espousing Grant, and says Grant is unfortunate in having such men as his agents or organs. It says—"If the people shall desire the services of Grant for the Presidency, they will demand to know his views on leading and exigent public questions in his own words, and over his own true and proper signature. He is bound to do so as much on the record to his honor and credit as a conservative, as anything else."

SALE OF PAN HANDLE RAILROAD.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company The Purchaser—Nineteen Hundred and Sixty Thousand Dollars the Price.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle of last evening.

In pursuance to public notice given, the Pittsburg, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad (Pan Handle route) was sold at auction at the Court House on Wednesday, by H. Smithson, of the firm of Smithson, Palmer & Co., auctioneers. The sale was made under the direction of Thomas McElrath, trustee, under the authority and by virtue of a mortgage dated August 1, 1856, which was declared, by the order of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to be a first lien.

The sale included the railroad proper, together with the lands, depots, grounds, and buildings situated between and at the terminals, this city and the boundary line of Virginia; also, all the tolls, issues, incomes, and profits of the

HON. MRS. YELVERTON'S LOVE LETTERS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

No love letters in the world have ever caused the same sensation as the Yelverton correspondence; partly because they have been produced during the lifetime of the writers; partly because on those letters the Scotch lawyers choose to think a marriage and succession to a peerage depended; partly because they have been more garbled, more misquoted, more misrepresented, more quarrelled over by counsel, more lauded and disparaged by the press, according to the extracts they chanced to get hold of, more gossiped over in private, more noticed in public than any documents on record written in a delicate female hand. So faint, worn, and tender now have the originals become from the length of time they have been lodged as records in Court, that many have had to be framed to preserve their existence. For the great Yelverton cause is not half over yet, having only developed the British constitutional law so far as to prove that if a man can construe it adroitly he can have two legal wives in different parts of the same empire. Major Yelverton now finds himself in that Mormonic position with a Scotch wife and an Irish wife, both legal in their respective countries, and it remains to be seen whether or no he cannot take a third in England. But to return to these "poor little letters," the outpouring of a girlish fancy, which, matured by years, was to spell-bind the world with interest and sympathy. These letters won additional celebrity because Lord Westbury, known as one of the best classical scholars of our age, pronounced them the finest specimens of epistolary correspondence in the whole range of literature, because a learned Scotch judge likened them in passionate tenderness to the odes of Sappho, and one of the most acute and profound lawyers on the bench, Lord Deas, was so touched and overcome by the pathetic heartcry ringing through some of them that he was overcome with emotion in summing up, his handkerchief having to do duty in the middle of a sentence—a sentence never completed by him—and he plunged into dry legal argument to cover his retreat.

[Extracts.]

CARO CARLO MIO: You can only write at night. Is that the reason you write so seldom? I can write to you any hour of the day or night, and do not require either the silent night or the muse of darkness to place me *en rapport* with you. It is my only pleasure now, and I labor under the delusion *peut-etre* that it is one to you. Oh! I want you so much to come. All nature is so lovely that it is a sin not to rejoice with her in her smiling new dress. The hills are white with daisy and the valleys green with fresh moss; the trees are all loaded with blossoms, and the air is heavy with delicious odors; there is a south wind breathing warmth and telling me of you; all the little birds are chorusing in joyous melody—existence is perfect bliss to them. Two of them are lovingly contemplating constructing a little settlement near my window, and there they are chattering and consulting about it all day long. Doubtless they have no uncle to prohibit their future visions of happiness in this little mud wall. I wish I were a bird, to be able to choose another bird, and then sit in a tree and be sung to. The sea is as clear and bright as a mirror, or one's fixed dream of love; and the porpoises are splashing and rolling about in the very height of enjoyment. They all go swimming together, and do not condemn one to live solitary even in the loveliest sea grotto. The very insects go dancing and sparkling in the sunshine. They seem in a perfect ecstacy of delight, and never know when to stop; their small humming makes an accompaniment to nature's music. Beautiful little flowers are clinging to and fraternizing with grim old stones: clear, rippling water is whispering the sweetest things to loving, listening mossy banks. All things have found a sympathizer but I alone; so you must come, and we'll a-Maying go. Why should man alone be discordant? Why should he not enjoy the lovely things of the earth like all other created creatures? Why should he forever toil and never reap the fruit?

* * * * * * *

A chivalrous savage. Pray hear my definition of one. A man who has a sound mind and warm heart, unclouded by sophism and subtle refinement, who sees the naked truth by the pure light God has given him, nor seeks to pervert it by false logic and time-serving philosophy; who is bold, and brave, and gentle, and kind, stooping on earth to none but the weak and helpless; who knows no other bonds but those of honor and affection, the protector of the feeble and the guardian of justice and honesty; too noble for a tyrant, too generous to be selfish; a man realizing the intentions of the Creator and worthy the glorious gifts bestowed upon him. There is a chivalrous savage for you! Oh! it is a good joke. I have been in love with such a one from the age of ten years, when I formed my first conception of an ideal man from Scott and Cowper. I need not say how much I have had to unlearn of those days; still, I think that over-refinement and the conventional trammels of etiquette and over-scrupulousness check many a bright idea and generous impulse, whilst I fear it is no preventative to secret evil, for, whilst the outward form is maintained with rigidity, the reality is despised; so if you are a savage, so you shall remain for me; I ask for no amendment, and accord to others the liberty I expect for myself.

* * * * * * *

CARISSIMO CARLO MIO—Does that suit you? *Pour dire la verite*, I cannot settle down to your baptismals; William is out of the question—I abound with brother Williams and could never recognize you under that title. Charles is *un peu mieux;* nevertheless it does not recall your image—image do I say? I can't recollect your appearance in the least; you are to me quite a myth. I almost doubt I ever did see you; I believe you a fiction, a bright creation of my coffee, a sort of sublunary spiritual creation; you are a *jeu follet*—I am always just on the point of catching hold of something tangible about you, but you always slip away and leave me disappointed. I know nothing about you, not even what you are like; you might be in disguise that well-known gentleman in black whose memorable walk around the world is so celebrated, "to visit his snug little farm, the earth, and see how his stock goes on." Now, pray don't be idle, but give me a proper account of yourself; and if you feel inclined to sneer at woman's curiosity, call to mind how long you knew me ere you brought me to a painful confession and laid bare my inmost secret. Was all that fiction or reality?

* * * * * * *

I have been analyzing your thoughts for you, and will give you the result—whether, having once met, we should resume a distant correspondence? I should say decidedly not. Did you ever watch the course of a stream running smoothly along for yards together, and notice that when impediment or interruption occurred, as the bough of a tree or a few rough stones, it clustered over and around them, but never resumed its former steady course? So I think it is with life; a certain train of events bearing us on to a certain climax, when we are met by another convoy of circumstances; but the past never comes over again. If we ever met, farewell to indefinite feelings of any kind. The dream would be over—they would become either definite or extinct. There is no stopping in this world. We are either going backwards or forwards. Sometimes we do not know precisely which. Do you think I am right? With regard to our not knowing each other, that I hold upon a hypothesis of mine (which I will treat you to) to be impossible. I consider that my writing to you this day does not originate, as might be supposed, from the accidental cause of your once having been on board a steamer with me, but from the natural cause and effect of the influence of one person upon another. I have been on steamers scores of times before and since, and so have you; in my own case I can positively say without similar results. Now to make my idea more comprehensible and material, suppose influence to surround each of us as our various feelings and sentiments. When two belts come in contact, each composed of similar ingredients, a sort of fusion takes place. This is sympathy. When most of the ingredients correspond and the fusion becomes complete, it is friendship. Am I intelligible? (*Explanation*—At this point the opposite counsel declared the letter perfectly unintelligible, and it might be explained. The prosaic English counsel for Mrs. Yelverton, Sir Roundell Palmer, positively admitted his inability to do so. "Then," said the Lord Chancellor, in his precise, emphatic manner, "Mr. Attorney-General, twenty years ago you might have found out the elucidation of that letter.) We might have walked the ship all night and remained strangers, but accidentally putting my shawl on for me you must have had a touch, and small cause was sufficient to produce this long effect. Now, I deduce from this theory that, should we ever be shipped together again, the same natural result would take place as on board the steamer, even supposing that I had turned negress and you into an Arab; so that remembrance of personal appearance would be at fault should we not recognize each other by the remembrance of feeling. We can distinguish the tones of one instrument from another by sound only, and I am certain if we meet again on board on a dark night I should not know you; but if you have doubts on the matter, you ought to have done what I asked you in my last letter but one; but you were unkind and would not.

* * * * * * *

BOULOGNE, Feb. 9, 1855.—Caro Mio Carlo:—The letters from the camp are pitiable; they make me miserable. I cannot sleep for seeing all the horrors before me, and dream of nothing but grape-shot, round-shot, and projectiles of every kind. Your quiet, philosophical letter did not convey to me the immensity of your sufferings and privations, and since we are deprived the pleasure of alleviating them in a material way, it will be some comfort to you to know that they will not be buried in oblivion. The papers teem with the miserable facts, and the country is in an uproar about the gross neglect and mismanagement. It may be some consolation to you to know that you have the deep, earnest sympathy of every true English heart; that there are thousands who, if individual exertion or sacrifice could redeem the past or save the future, would, like Curtius of old, nobly commit themselves to the yawning gulf. It is a great and noble cause you are engaged in, a momentous, solemn crisis, where every man may know and prove himself; a time to feel what sterling qualities he has within him, what moral as well as physical courage; a time when he may claim worthily to be a man, when he may claim the honor, gratitude, and respect of his fellow-men; "a time and tide," as Shakespeare has it, "on which a man may flood on to prosperity." If a man have any character it will evince itself at this time, and he will rise on the wings of mighty events or fall crushed forever beneath their glorious flight—not that every man is born what is vulgarly considered a hero. Some men have more common sense and less rashness than poor Captain Nolan (who was well known and deeply lamented by a dear friend of mine); but there is, in my opinion, far more heroism required to bear, with quiet, manly fortitude, the exhausting, painful demands of nature, the sudden destruction of life-long contracted habits and comforts, the insidious ravages of the two most positive evils, cold and hunger; to contemplate with stoic self-possession the sudden dissolution of one's being any moment, any hour; to be playing the frightful hazard of *rouge et noir* with life for the stake for months together in support of a principle held to be noble. Such a man, in my humble estimation, is a hero. Oh, what a glorious day it will be when these men return to their country! Deep, heartfelt welcome will greet them on every side; strangers hitherto will regard them as tried friends; and oh! the happy moment when, once more among your own friends and family, the hearts that have loved you, that have suffered with and watched, ay, and prayed for you (for, be the ultimate good what it may, it is natural to human nature), shall gladden at your safe return; a better, nobler being than you left. I am not mistaken in this, or I never was right in my life; and I sometimes upbraid myself when I catch myself entertaining a lurking wish that you had never gone.

* * * * * * *

Once more lost! Surely fate is malicious beyond measure, or we are bad steerers of our bark. *Quel tour elle nous joue!* You certainly acted your part well and stoically. But, oh, you must let me grumble a little bit; my heart and head are full of it; and if you will not let me speak of that, I must be silent. What is the use of telling me of any future reality? You are a ghost, a phantom, a coinage of my brain—that is all; a bright, lovable one at first, now become painful and torturing. Transit, Vectis are all stuff—I don't believe in them a bit.

[Major Yelverton was expected by one of these transport ships.]

I waited for you every day, every hour, and every minute of the hour. I sat in my tower of observation, with a long lookout at sea. I saw a ship come in and it said, "I am the Transit"—what a falsehood! I watched the little boats come and go from it. All delusion! I took one of them and went near. I wished all the men had been sick and wounded, that I might have boarded her. Horrid wish! I return to my tower and watch and wait again. A voice—a seraph's it may be—whispers, "You are wanted below." Down I swim in a delicious dream, repeating mockingly—"Trust no future, however pleasant," etc. I do trust it; I know it is pleasant. My head is in a whirl of something very pleasant, I don't know what; but it is not impassability or emotionlessness; but he would scold me for want of stoicism; no; and I am on the threshold. I see the personification of my ideal—my floating dream? my myth?—the sunlight on the stream of my thoughts. Such a reality? God forbid! It is the three-tailed Pasha, with eyes as bright and wild as those of the hyena. He is like a tame tiger, whom I come to tease, but I am dreadfully afraid of his bite; and the end of it all was the sun setting, not rising, and the ship sailing off, and then I awoke. Was it not a painful dream?

* * * * * * *

The first principle of intellectual advancement is that in which it is most active. The great secret of developing the faculties is to give them much to do, and much inducement to do it. Life must become as a feather in the balance where there is an object to be gained; and what is life without an object? I for one do not value it. I must have intenser joys than the mere fact of eating, drinking, and sleeping. The anxiety I feel, and the apparently hopeless position I have got into, only serve to excite my imagination and rouse every faculty of my mind. I have but one object in view, and that has taken full and entire possession of me. Every day it grows stronger, and who knows but this event, the unlooked-for difficulty, is the very thing to develop every resource of my character, which else might have lain dormant. Perhaps hopeless dilemma may be the salvation of us both; for you, too, are prone to be lazy; but if you ever feel as intensely as I do you will wake up, and with such an ally *je rirai au nez de mille diables.* Neither is feeling wanting in you; but it is mighty deep down, and, like gold ore, is difficult to bring to the surface and transfuse into practical use. In your character there is an immense amount of latent power and energy which you do not often trouble yourself to bring forth, and therefore your faculties are not developed and strengthened. Mental superiority is attained by work. Strength of mind is power—power over yourself, power over those around you, power to influence and control the will of others, silently, but irresistibly. I never met one so intimately imbued with this as you. I do not mean in my own case exactly, as that might possibly occur by accident. I wish still further to observe this process, to see the extent to which it might be carried, the amount of superiority you might acquire—in fine, to see what manner of man you might become.

By the by, have you never any *malheurs ou petites miseres de la vie?* You must be a true philosopher, and practise what you preach; but what do you do with feeling? *Par example:* if there was any one you were very fond of, and they required your assistance, and you had no money to assist them, and the case was desperate, and the most dreadful consequences would ensue from your inability, and that incapacity arose from the stupidity or malice of some other party, tell me, under such circumstances, could you feel stoical? Tell me your secret, and I will try and put it into practice. I do not want to *approfondirle fond de votre nature.* I want to pull you down from your pedestal in my imagination, and pluck you to pieces—to find out the secret mechanism and the idiosyncrasies of your inmost character—the charm of your interior existence; whether you have any community with all that is beautiful in nature, with the bright sunlight and the solemn shade; whether you sympathized with Burns' "wee, modest flower;" whether, on summer's morning going forth, your heart expands, and you feel a spiritual congeniality with all nature, with the soft music of fluttering leaves and the bird that woos his mate; with the bright, glad insects, and the mellow light caressing the flowers? If these things speak not to your soul in language no lips could repeat—tell me, do you not return a wiser and a happier man? There is no monotony in nature—ever varied, ever new. Oh, for one congenial spirit and a ramble through the wild woods! Let me into your soul; it is only now and then that I get a sly peep. You ought to know me better than I know you; but I fancy women have more intuitive perception than men, and are quicker to take advantage of any unprotected nook or corner to slip in and take a survey. *Addio, caro Carlo mio, il mo bene sia il gioja mia.*

Sappho's Famous Song.

TRANSLATION OF AMBROSE PHILLIPS.

Blest as the immortal gods is he,
The youth who fondly sits by thee,
And hears and sees thee all the while
Softly speak and sweetly smile.

'Twas this deprived my soul of rest,
And raised such tumults in my breast;
For while I gazed in transport tost,
My breath was gone, my voice was lost.

My bosom glowed; the subtle flame
Ran quick through all my vital frame;
O'er my dim eyes a darkness hung;
My ears with hollow murmurs rung.

In dewy damps my limbs were chilled;
My blood with gentle horrors thrilled;
My feeble pulse forgot to play—
I fainted, sunk, and died away.

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1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

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All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
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All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.
Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.
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Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

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It has no equal, being absolutely the best family machine in the world.

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For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
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AMUSEMENTS.

Rev. Newman Hall, D. D., the celebrated English divine, will lecture at Horticultural Hall, next Monday evening, on the "Relations of Great Britain and America, in connection with the late War." Dr. Hall is eloquent and learned, and England contains few better friends of the United States than he. Tickets can be obtained at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street.

Wendell Phillips, the "silver-tongued orator of America," will speak at Horticultural Hall, this evening, at the festival of the Friends of Freedom. His subject will be the "Perils of the Hour." Mr. Phillips is an honest radical, and always speaks his thoughts freely, regardless of the feelings of political tyrants or nervous conservatives.

Academy of Music.—The Richings English Opera Troupe is doing a splendid business this season. This evening has been set apart for the benefit of Mrs. Edward Seguin (formerly Miss Zelda Harrison), the *prima donna contralto* of the Richings Troupe. Mrs. Seguin is a universal favorite, and she will be favored with a large and fashionable audience this evening. The opera selected is Auber's beautiful *Crown Diamonds*, in which Miss Caroline Richings and Mrs. Seguin appear to the very best advantage. To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon *Fra Diavolo* will be presented at the matinee, with a fine cast. At the request of numerous patrons, Miss Richings will order the family circle of the Academy to be opened to the public, admission to which has been fixed at the reasonable rate of fifty cents for each person.

Arch Street Theatre—Benefit of Mrs. John Drew.—The delightful new comedy of *Surf* is having a very successful run. Mrs. John Drew, as the female New York fashionable leader at Cape May, has made another hit. Her acting is capital, as usual, and she is well supported by all the members of the stock company. Everybody should go to the Arch and take the spray from *Surf* at sight. It is just as refreshing now as in the summer solstice.

At the Walnut, Mr. Forrest is favored with immense audiences every night. This evening, for his benefit, he appears in his greatest *role* of "Jack Cade," in the Hon. Robert T. Conrad's great tragedy of that name. Mr. Forrest announces that it will be impossible for him to repeat any character. The great Philadelphia tragedian is supported by by Mr. C. Barton Hill, Miss Lillie, Miss Alice Gray, and all of the company favorites. On Monday evening only representation of Shakespeare's *King Lear*.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers continues her brilliant and successful engagement at the Chesnut. For her benefit to-night she plays "Kathleen Cavanagh," in the Irish drama of *Peep o' Day*. At the matinee to-morrow afternoon, *Lady Audley's Secret*, for the last time, with Mrs. Bowers as "Lady Audley." On Monday evening, *Marie Antoinette*.

American Theatre.—Mr. Fox continues to present a most attractive variety entertainment every evening and on Saturday afternoon. Several distributions of useful presents take place every week.

The Philadelphia Circus, at Tenth and Callowhill, is one of the most deserving institutions of the kind we have ever had here. The performance every evening is chaste and attractive. Mr. William La Rue, the celebrated bare-back equestrian, appears every evening supported by a fine troupe of artists. Matinees are given every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Germania Orchestra.—The following is the programme for the Germania Orchestra to-morrow morning:—

1. Overture, "God Save the King" (first time). Fred. Schneider
2. Thema and Variations (by request).....P. Haensel
   Solo for Violin, Violoncello, Bass, Flute, Oboe, Clarinets, Bassoon Horns.
3. Die Sonderling "Walz".....Josf. Lhaner
4. "Meditation" (by request).....Seb. Bach
5. Overture, *Midsummer Night's Dream*.....Mendelssohn
6. Aria, "Shipwreck of the Medusa" (first time).....C.G. Reissiger
   Trombone Solo, performed by C. Boettger.
7. First Finale, from *Attila*.....G. Verdi

Mr. Mark Hassler's first Monday afternoon concert is to be given on the 11th instant, at Concert Hall. The grand orchestra will be under the *ba on* of Mr. Simon Hassler, the accomplished musical director of the Walnut Street Theatre. Tickets may be obtained at any time at Trumpler's music store, No. 926 Chesnut street.

Habelmann's next costume concert takes place at Concert Hall this evening, when he will be assisted by a number of eminent artistes. These concerts have grown into great favor of late, and we are glad to record the fact that Mr. Habelmann's enterprise is being accorded its just patronage.

Macallister and his lady, the accomplished illusionists, will appear in Philadelphia, at Concert Hall, next Monday evening, to remain for twelve nights only. One hundred dollars' worth of presents will be distributed at each entertainment.

Lovers of fine classic music should not forget Carl Sentz's Thursday matinee concerts at Horticultural Hall. Tickets can be obtained at any time at Boner's music store, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

Tunison & Co. are doing a great business with Frank Brower and other noted sable serenaders, at their new Philadelphia Opera House, in Seventh street, below Arch. "The Progress of the Nation," a new "kink," will shortly be produced at a cost of over $5000. Such enterprise deserves encouragement.

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Capital	$400,000·00
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TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers,
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 13d2w mwf3m

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

for Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertiliser contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
12 mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Fanning, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6] No. 102 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 4 1 6]

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW!

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Company,

AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,

And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.
We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.
We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us.
Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Governments,

11 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 12] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 8 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1§

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

Have opened a large lot of very superior

TABLE DAMASKS,

Which they offer at $1·25 and $1·50 per yard.

These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.
Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1·25, and from $2·25 to $1·50 per yard.
Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 75 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.
Also, a lot of ALL LINEN HUCKABACK, reduced from 50 cents to 25½ cents.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. GIRARD ROW. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1231 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.
Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 11 1p
SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 15]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS

OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26]

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices

BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF METALS, NEW QUARTERMASTER STORES, AND LUMBER.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. C., Oct. 25, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, November 11, at Lincoln Depot, under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. BLUNT, A. Q. M.:—
50 HORSES and 50 MULES, more or less.
30 AMBULANCES, worn.
250 ARMY WAGONS, worn.
7 SPRING do. do.
Several of these Spring Wagons are of very superior finish.
The Mules offered are a very select lot, well worthy the attention of purchasers.
After which the following Metals and Quartermaster Stores, entirely new, to wit:—

1,150,000 lbs. Iron,	100,000 lbs. Steel, assorted,
5,000 " Copper,	10,000 " Chains, do.
1,000 " Copper bottoms,	15,000 Bolts,
1,000 lbs. Lead,	1,000 Stove Feet,
500,000 " Horse shoes,	5,000 Broom Handles,
500,000 " Mule do.	200 Lamp Chimneys,
600 Empty Bottles,	600 pieces Lamp Wick.

Together with a number of miscellaneous articles, consisting in part of Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Sash Weights, Knives, Engines, Globe Valves, Fire Brick, etc etc.
Also, the following Wagonmakers' Lumber:—

5,000 feet 1½-inch Oak Plank,	5,000 feet 5-inch Oak Plank,
8,000 feet 2-inch do. do.	3,000 feet 4-inch Hickory Plank,
7,000 feet 2½-inch do. do.	
42,000 feet 3-inch do. do.	12,000 feet Plank, assorted
10,000 feet 4-inch do. do.	sizes.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and continue from day to day until all are sold.
Horses, Mules, and Wagons will be sold singly; other articles in lots.
The Metals will be delivered to purchasers at Sixth street wharf, or at railroad depot.
Catalogues of sale can be had on application.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 28 12t Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—

Office of Asst. Quart'r-General, No. 17 State Street, New York City, Oct. 30, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the 9th day of November, 1867, at 12 M., a lot of Machinery pertaining to Water Condensing Apparatus, stored on board of the barge F. S. Ayres, now lying at Middle Pier, Atlantic Dock Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The following articles are composed in the lot to be sold:—
6 Cylindrical Boilers, 4 ft. 6 in. diameter 10 ft. long.
1 Steam Drum, 30 in. diameter, 18 ft. long.
1 Lot of Fire Tools.
3 Lightshall's Condensers.
550 ft. Wrought and Malleable Iron Pipe, assorted sizes.
6 Woodward Steam Pumps, Nos. 2, 3, and 7.
16 Cast-Iron Globe Valves.
8 1¼ in. Brass Plug Cocks.
2 3-in. Cast-Iron Safety Valves, with levers, weights, etc.
2 2-in. Cast-Iron Check Valves.
The sale will take place on board of the barge, at the hour and place above-named, and purchasers will be required to remove their property within three days from the time of purchase. The barge will be towed at the expense of the United States to any point in New York Harbor, where the successful bidder may desire to receive his property, which must be unloaded at his expense.
Terms—Cash, in United States Treasury Notes.
RUFUS INGALLS,
11 1 7t Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Asst. Q. M.-Gen.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 8 13]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Blowhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuthsm No. 309 N. SECOND Street.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 505 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
November 11, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the particular attention of the trade is called. [11 7 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
November 11, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [11 5 5t
ALSO,
Line of Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls.
Line of Paris Broche and Stella Shawls.
Line of Paris Poplins and Merinos.
Of well known importations. [11 6 2t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
November 12, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2600 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc. [11 6 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
November 14, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1020 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [11 8 3t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.h

Sale on Monday, Nov. 18, will include—
ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE—Built in the best manner, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner, and finished throughout in superior style, with extra conveniences. No. 1831 Locust street.
ARCH STREET ELEGANT THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE—24 feet 6 inches front, with double back buildings, extra conveniences, and lot 140 feet deep. No. 1723 Arch street.
HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, No. 621 Pine street—Lot 18x100 feet, through to a 20-feet wide street.
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1635 Vine street. Also, two three-story Brick Dwellings in the rear, fronting on Pearl st. [11 6 10t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.,
November 12, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Exchange, will include—
VINE Street, No. 1206—Handsome brick Residence.
RACE, No. 1513, 1518, and 1517—Large Lot and frame Dwellings.
FIONE, Nos. 526 and 528—Four frame Dwellings.
SIXTEENTH, No. 1413 (North)—Elegant brownstone Residence.
ARCH, east of Twentieth—Large Lot, 52 feet front.
INDIAN QUEEN LANE—22½ acres, Country Seat.
SPRUCE, No. 1806—Handsome modern Residence.
TWELFTH AND CATHARINE, S. W. corner—Valuable Lot.
SANSOM, No. 810—Tavern and Dwelling.
SEVENTH, No. 1614 (North)—Modern Residence.
JUNIPER, No. 256 (North)—Genteel Dwelling.
CATHARINE, No. 1346—Three brick Dwellings.
Assignee's peremptory sale—3 Mortgages, $10,000, $11,900, and $5000.

Executor's Sale,
40 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company.
5 shares Camden and Atlant

THE LASH AND PILLORY.

Shocking Scenes at Georgetown, Del., on Saturday—Unusual Brutalities.

A correspondent at Georgetown, Sussex county, communicates the following statement relative to the whipping of the persons convicted at the recent term of Court.

He says:—The whipping of Thomas Oliver, the negro who plead guilty to assaults on two white women, was entrusted to the hands of Jim Wingate, a notorious character, well known for his fiendish hatred to the black people. The punishment was sixty lashes. Thirty of these were inflicted in the morning. The instrument employed was a cowhide, which was used with such fury that the blood flowed at every cut, causing the fellow to utter the most piteous screams. It is even asserted that some person held his feet to keep him from giving way to his agony, while the Sheriff looked on with complacency.

The man was again brought out in the afternoon, and the lashes were reversed, across his back, making cross bars. The wounds were afterwards washed with brine. It is declared to be the most horrid punishment ever inflicted in the State, and the shrieks and strokes of the lash were heard at a distance of nearly one hundred and fifty yards. The better class of Democrats declare themselves disgusted. There is no doubt that Oliver will additionally be convicted, at another Court, of rape, for which, it being a capital offense, he will be hung. This torture is, therefore, a mere preliminary to his execution.

On the same day, J. P. Jones (white), convicted of forgery, was brought out for punishment, he being sentenced to stand in the pillory an hour, besides imprisonment, fine, wearing a convict's jacket, etc. He seemed almost frenzied at the thought of the degradation he was to undergo, and begged the bailiffs to shoot him. By frantic exertions he succeeded in breaking away, and ran some one hundred yards, when he fell from exhaustion. He was taken back and underwent the punishment.—*Wilmington Com., 7th.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A SHORT STORY, BUT INTERESTING.—No genuine European extract for the handkerchief could be afforded here, under the present tariff, at less than twice the price of Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus"—a more delicious, permanent, and healthful perfume than any one of them.—*Portsmouth Chronicle.* It

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7304p

☞ REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D., Will deliver his Great Lecture on
"The Relations of Great Britain and America, in Connection with the Late War,"
IN HORTICULTURAL HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11.
Tickets for sale at Ashmead's Book Store, No. 724 Chesnut street. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1 00. 11 7 3t

☞ HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, below Locust.
FESTIVAL AND WENDELL PHILLIPS.
The friends of Freedom will hold their Annual Festival and Social Gathering, to promote the interest of Equal Justice to the Freedmen, on FRIDAY EVENING, November 8, at HORTICULTURAL HALL. The Festival will open at 5 and close at 11 o'clock P. M. The leading caterers of the city have kindly volunteered their services, which insures satisfaction, so far as the tables are concerned. Also the Delmonico Band have volunteered to furnish music. At 8 o'clock precisely, WENDELL PHILLIPS will address the audience on the "Perils of the Hour." Tickets admitting to the Festival and Phillips' Lecture, 50 cents; for reserved seats to Lecture, 25 cents extra. Sale of tickets commences at Ashmead's Book Store, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, and at the Office of the Hall, on Wednesday, November 6, at 10 o'clock. 11 2 6t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them exchanged on presentation at this Office.
11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE.—
NO. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, SECOND STORY, OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
The State Tax of three (3) mills per dollar upon the assessed value of each share of National Bank stock held by residents of this county, will be payable at this office (in accordance with an act of Assembly, approved April 13, 1867), on and after MONDAY, Nov. 11, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
RICHARD PELTZ,
Receiver of Taxes.
11 6 6t No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF HAHN'S FERRY OIL COMPANY will be held at 4 P. M. MONDAY, November 11, at No. 432 WALNUT Street.
The polls will be open from 4 to 9 P. M. for the election of Seven Directors. By order of
11 1t3t* PAUL P. KELLER, President.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Dark Hollow Oil and Manufacturing Company, will be held at No. 116½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second story, on THURSDAY, November 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.
Philadelphia, October 31, 1867 11 1 17t*

☞ WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

☞ THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

☞ POST OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 7, 1867.
The mails for India, China, Honolulu, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan, via California, will close at this Office November 10, at 9 o'clock A. M.
11 8 2t HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

☞ DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIdent of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, can be consulted by those wishing medical or surgical treatment, on and after the 26th instant, at the office No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa., formerly occupied by Professor Willliam Paine. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M. 3 P. M. to 4 P. M., 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. to 24 1m4p*

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

LONDON HAIR COLOR.	NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	A
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	DYE.
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	A
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	DYE

LONDON HAIR COLOR
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LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
OR
OR
OR
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 9 2 1uthsly

ARMY OVERCOATS.

4000 new and in prime order, just received.
PITKIN & CO.,
9 24 1mrp) Nos. 327 and 329 N. FRONT St., Philada.

OIL PAINTINGS, ETC.

FINE ARTS.

We beg to announce that we will open, during the next two weeks, over Fifty Cases of CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, RARE STATUARY, RICH BRONZES, and FANCY GOODS.

THESE GEMS OF ART

Have been selected with great care by Mr. Bailey from the studios of the most celebrated Artists, and the workshops of the best makers in Europe, and contain many works that have achieved distinction at the Paris Exhibition.

BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 wfm PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

CORAL JEWELRY.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
Have Just Opened an Immense Invoice
OF
PINK CORAL JEWELRY,
TO WHICH THEY CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION. [9 18 wfm3mrp

OPERA CLASSES.

A large and fine assortment of OPERA GLASSES in every style; BARDOU'S and other makes.
WILLIAM Y. McALLISTER,
11 1 fmw1mrp NO. 728 CHESNUT ST.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES
OF
Gold, Steel, and Vulcanite Frames.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 28 mwf1mrp NO. 924 CHESNUT ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS
INTENDED FOR THE
WESTERN, SOUTHERN, AND EUROPEAN EDITION
OF THE
COMMERCIAL LIST
AND
PRICE CURRENT,
Must be Left at the Office,
No. 241 DOCK Street,
Before 5 P. M. on Friday,
TO SECURE PUBLICATION IN THE WHOLE EDITION. [11 1 2t*

BECKHAUS & ALLCAIER
Respectfully invite attention to their large and varied stock of
SUPERIOR FAMILY CARRIAGES
Of latest styles, with all the most recent improvements of finish.
ELEGANT LANDAU,
Just completed.
Also, CLARENCE COACHES AND COUPES of different styles.
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
NO. 1204 FRANKFORD AVENUE,
Above Girard Avenue. [11 8 fmw6m

IMPORTANT SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.
A. MAILLIARD'S EIGHTH ANNUAL AND LAST SALE
Will be held on
TUESDAY MORNING, November 12,
AT HIS BREEDING FARM, BORDENTOWN, N. J.,
Commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.
Including
FORTY-FIVE BLOODED HORSES,
Comprising Colts and Fillies, trained and untrained, by imported "Eclipse," imported "Balrowuie," "Slasher," "Celton," "Nero," "Hermes," Brood Mares in foal, Carriage and Farm Horses, etc. etc.
THIRTY ALDERNEYS
of various grades and ages, raised with especial attention to quality.
ONE HUNDRED LEICESTER EWES AND LAMBS,
Bred entirely from imported stock.
Sale positive, on account of the immediate departure of Mr. Maillard for California.
ALFRED M. HERKNESS,
11 6 4t Auctioneer.

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT
TO ERECT THE
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR
INVALID SOLDIERS,
UNDER A SPECIAL
Charter from the State of Pennsylvania,
PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National Home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.
THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED
By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.
LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.
Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE.
(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)
I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.
A. W. RANDALL.
Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPALDING,
October 25, 1867. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.
We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.
HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden Lane, New York.
J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.
In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $300,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spalding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.
There will be 1,200 000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENIFG, FEBRUARY 22, 1868,
On which latter occasion
$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS
Will be distributed among the ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following
SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	60,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	50,000
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 49 Brilliants	30,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25 000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	15 000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8 000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5000
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4 000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4 000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,500
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,500
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36.	1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver)	3,000
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
44.	1 Pearl Breastpin, Earrings and Head Ornament	2,500
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,000
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring	1,500
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52.	1 Diamond Cross	1,000
53.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings	1,500
54.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
55.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	1,500
56.	1 Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
58.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60.	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61.	1 Single Stone Ring	1,500
62.	1 Single Stone Pin	1,000
63.	1 Cluster Brooch	1,500
64.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	1,500
65.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	800
66.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	800
67.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Earrings, and Pin	800
69.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70.	1 Diamond and Ruby Three Stone Ring	800
71.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
74.	1 Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76.	1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
78.	1 Emerald Knob	500
79.	1 Pair Diamond and Ruby Earrings	500
80.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81.	1 Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82.	1 Lady's Diamond Set Watch	400
83.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
84.	1 Gold Watch	300
85.	1 Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86.	1 Diamond and Single Stone Stud	250
87.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
88.	1 Diamond Three Stone Ring	150
89.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
90.	1 Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
93.	1 Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94.	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95.	3 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Earrings	100
96.	1 Cameo Brooch	100
97.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	100
98.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99.	1 Lady's Gold Watch	100
100.	1 Coral Brooch and Earrings	100
101.	1 Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102.	1 Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
104.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1164.	One thousand copies of the Splendidly Illustrated Presentation work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20 000
1165 to 2164.	1000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
	Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000
	Making in the aggregate 122,164 Presents, valued at	$641,950

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.
Orders may be sent us in registered letters or post office orders, in sums of $1 to $25, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following
CLUB RATES:—
5 Tickets to 1 address $4 50 | 40 Tickets to 1 addr's $32 00
10 Tickets to 1 address 9 00 | 50 Tickets to 1 addr's 42 50
20 Tickets to 1 address 17 00 | 100 Tickets to 1 addr's 85 00
Address all orders and communications to [11 4 1m
"GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,
"No. 1127 CHESNUT Street, Philada., Pa."

DRY GOODS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street.
NEW CLOAKS
OPENING EVERY MORNING.
NOW OPEN,
LADIES' DRESS FURS
OF ALL KINDS.
REAL ASTRACHAN
AND
ARCTIC SEAL SACQUES
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
BY THE YARD.
RICH BLACK SILKS,
IN ALL QUALITIES, FROM $2 TO $7 50.
CORDED POPLINS,
REPS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
EPINGLINES,
VELOURS RUSSE,
SILK CHAIN PARIS CREPES, AND OTHER RICH COLORED FABRICS
For Ladies' Walking Suits.
LADIES' DRESSES
MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT.

Embracing all the Latest Novelties.

BLACK ASTRACHAN.
SILVER FOX.
SEAGRAVE'S TUFTED.
DIAMOND CLOTHS.
VELVET CLOTHS, ALL COLORS.
VELVETEENS FOR SACQUES.
TRICOT CLOTHS.
MOSCOW BEAVERS.
CASTOR BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLAS.
ENGLISH WHITNEYS.
WHITE AND SCARLET CLOTHS.

CLOTHS FOR MEN'S WEAR.

BLACK BEAVERS.
BLACK DOESKINS.
FINE OVERCOATINGS.
FRENCH CASSIMERES.
SILK-MIXED, FOR SUITS.
FRENCH CLOTHS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

COTTON GOODS.

STILL LOWER PRICES.

50 PIECES DRESS CALICOES, 10 cents.
100 PIECES FINE CALICOES, 12½ cents.
200 PIECES MERRIMAC CALICOES, 15 cents.
DELAINES.
NEW FALL STYLE DELAINES, 20 cents.
CASHMERE DELAINES, 20 cents.
MUSLINS.
GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS, 12½ cents.
FINE SHIRTINGS, 15 and 18 cents.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
COMFORTABLES,
WORSTED QUILTS,
LINEN GOODS.
LARGEST STOCK, BEST ASSORTMENT, AND MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions and Private Families will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods we are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.
All goods warranted as represented.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,
1 11 fmrp PHILADELPHIA.

ARMY BLANKETS.
A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twenty-five pairs in a bale, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains. PITKIN & CO.,
10 24 1mrp Nos. 327 and 329 N. FRONT St., Philada.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

PARIS NOVELTIES
IN
BONNETS,
HATS, and
MILLINERY GOODS.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
9 25 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET
Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16]

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.
Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.
Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.
Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET
9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,
Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of
FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawer
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Glove Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 1 22rp

CORAL JEWELRY.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
Have Just Opened an Immense Invoice
OF
PINK CORAL JEWELRY,
TO WHICH THEY CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION. 19 18 wfm3mrp

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER
Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1 25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100
Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
12 3mwf1p) ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

CARPETINGS.

1867. CARPETINGS. 1867.
JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS
ENGLISH BRUSSELS
CARPETINGS.
By late arrivals we have a full assortment of the
BEST ENGLISH MAKES.
JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS, AND
VELVET
CARPETINGS,
ALL THE NEW EXHIBITION DESIGNS.
Now in Store and for sale by
JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN
CARPETINGS,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN.
OIL CLOTHS,
In Sheets from one yard to eight yards wide.
HENDERSON & CO.'S ALL-WORSTED VENETIANS.
JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,
9 23 mwf2m PHILADELPHIA.

832 CARPETINGS. 832
ARCH STREET.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN
AT THE
ARCH STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
NO. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

NOTICE.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,
Will continue to sell their stock of
CARPETINGS
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,
AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,
As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

FALL STOCK OF CARPETINGS.
Just Opened, a Full Assortment of
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
3-PLY INGRAINS,
AND EXTRA SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETINGS.
OIL CLOTH, 12, 18, and 24 feet sheets.
COCOA MATTINGS, RUGS, Etc.
J. T. DELACROIX,
NO. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
11 1 fmw3m Above Chesnut.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT PRIVATE STABLE, west side of VAUGHAN Street, below Walnut street, west of Fifteenth street, adjoining Riding School. S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 WALNUT Street. 11 7 5t*

RARE CHANCE.—GOOD-WILL AND FIXTURES for sale. No. 1838 MARKET St. 11 5 4t*

TO RENT.

TO LET,
Large Third-Story Room,
Well Lighted, with or without Power.
APPLY AT
11 6 1t NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

TO RENT—MARKET STREET.—THE five story brick Store, No. 804 Market street (third house west of Eighth street, south side), 24 feet front by 130 feet deep, will be to rent on the 1st of November. Apply to GEORGE CUTHBERT, American Hotel, opposite Independence Hall, from 9 to 11 A. M. 10 24 1t

FURNITURE.

WILLIAM WITTFELD.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,
Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia
Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE comprising:—
SOLID ROSEWOOD
SOLID WALNUT
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH;
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE,
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS ETC.;
All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.
N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 6 15 3m